



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
LANSING

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DATE: September 19, 2003

TO: Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Judiciary and Corrections
House Criminal Justice Committee
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Corrections

FROM: Heidi Washington
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SUBJECT: 2003 Biannual Report - Office of Community Corrections

Attached is a copy of the 2003 Biannual Report prepared by the Office of Community Corrections of the Michigan Department of Corrections submitted pursuant to MCL 791.412 (2).

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

c Senate Fiscal Agency
House Fiscal Agency
Department of Management and Budget

Michigan Department of Corrections

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FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

BIANNUAL REPORT

September 2003

This report is prepared by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Office of Community Corrections pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(2)].

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PART 1

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511

INTRODUCTION

Section 12 of Public Act 511 of 1988 (Community Corrections Act) requires the Office of Community Corrections to submit a biannual report detailing the effectiveness of the programs and plans funded under this Act, including an explanation of how the rate of commitment of prisoners to the state prison system has been affected.

Section 8.4 of Public Act 511 states that the purpose of the Act is “to encourage the participation in community corrections programs of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, would not increase the risk to public safety, have not demonstrated a pattern of violent behavior, and do not have a criminal record that indicates a pattern of violent offenses.”

Analysis of the prison commitment rate data continues to support the selection of the priority target groups for community corrections programs. Research indicates that community sanctions and treatment programs provide alternatives to prison and jail sentences while increasing public safety by decreasing the recidivism rates.

The Community Corrections Advisory Boards (CCABs) are required to focus on prison commitment rates for their county/counties in the annual comprehensive community corrections plan and application, establish goals and objectives relative to the commitment rates, and concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for priority target populations. The target groups include straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators. These target groups were selected due to their potential impact on prison commitment rates. Straddle cell offenders can be sentenced to prison, jail, or probation, and the sentencing disposition may be influenced by the availability of sanctions and treatment programs in the community. Probation and parole violators account for approximately two-thirds of the prison intake, and the percentage has steadily increased since 1994. Including these offenders in P.A. 511 programs offer community sanctions and treatment programs as an alternative to a prison or jail sentence.

P.A. 511 funded community corrections programs are not the sole influence on prison commitment rates. The rates may be affected by other programs funded by 15% monies from probation fees, substance abuse programs funded by the Michigan Department of Community Health and federal monies, local and state vocational programs funded by intermediate school districts or Michigan Works, and other county-funded community corrections programs. Other factors that affect the prison commitment rates are the state and local economy, crime rates, and prosecutorial discretion.

CCABs are required to monitor prison commitment rates, adopt local policies to target priority groups of offenders, and track program utilization rates.

PRISON COMMITMENT RATES AND PRISON INTAKE

The prison commitment rates, disposition data, and prison intake data, followed by detailed county tables, provide an overview of prison commitments, utilization of jail resources and programming options among counties, progress toward addressing State and local objectives, and factors which contribute to attainment of objectives.

Michigan Department of Corrections data collection and analysis functions have been largely migrated to a new, multi-faceted system called OMNI. The original Court Disposition (BIR) database is also being superceded by OMNI, as the BIR functions are phased in by region. The OMNI system provides the capability of analyzing data with less lag time than that required under the original BIR data system. The following narrative and associated tables contain information as historically tabulated from the original BIR data system, as well as some preliminary OMNI/BIR data, from the point at which it became available for statewide tabulation. For this preliminary OMNI analysis, the broadest measure of disposition activity was used, without excluding the categories of offenses which are traditionally bypassed in the BIR disposition analysis.

The original data source for BIR tables thru calendar 2001 is the MDOC Court Disposition database. From this database, an offender database is extracted which reflects only the single most serious disposition for each offender during each report period and does not include delayed/suspended sentences, dispositions where the offender was in prison at the time of the offense, or convictions on escape charges. Offenders are identified by social security number where available, otherwise by state identification number or name where necessary. After excluding offenders in prison, escapees, and offenders on delayed sentence, the most significant record/disposition for each offender is chosen.

Factors utilized to select the most significant record/disposition include:

- 1) Disposition type (prison, jail, probation, other).
- 2) Mandatory over non-mandatory sentence.
- 3) Longest length of maximum term imposed.

The OMNI/BIR extract data provided is for the available nine-month period of October 2002 thru June 2003. The tables were based on the individual's most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred, without excluding any particular categories of records.

Overall Prison Commitments on BIR Data

The enclosed Tables provide data/information relative to prison commitment rates. The data is based on felony disposition data through 2001, OMNI/BIR extract data for the nine-month period of October 2002 thru June 2003, and prison intake data for 2002.

C Table 1.1 presents the overall prison commitment rate from felony disposition data for all counties from 1993 through 2001.

- The rate has remained relatively stable since 1999.
- The rate of the State was 23% in 2001.
- Thirty-seven counties had a rate of less than 20% and seventeen counties had a rate greater than 30%.
- The counties vary by size and geographic location.

Preliminary OMNI Prison Commitment Data

▪ Table Set 1.2 presents preliminary statewide disposition data, based upon the OMNI/BIR extract data for the nine-month period of October 2002 thru June 2003. These tables were based upon the most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred, without excluding any particular categories of records. The statewide dispositions table provides the actual dispositions and dispositions within guidelines.

- The overall prison commitment rate is 22.6%
- The straddle cell prison commitment rate is 38.3%
- The intermediate cell prison commitment rate is 3%.

- Table 1.3 presents county-by-county prison dispositions for the OMNI/BIR extract data for the nine-month period of October 2002 thru June 2003. The table is based upon the most serious disposition for each sentencing date that occurred without excluding any particular categories of records. The table provides, by county, the number of dispositions and percent of cases sentenced to prison within sentencing guidelines for intermediate cells and straddle cells.

Further Analysis of BIR Data

- Table 1.4 presents the prison commitment rates for offenders with guidelines in the straddle cells.
 - The prison commitment rate for the State was 43% in 2000 and 2001.
 - Forty counties had a commitment rate of less than 43%.
 - Twenty-three counties had a rate of less than 30%.
 - Fourteen counties had rates greater than 60%.
- c Table 1.5 presents the prison commitment rates for offenders with guidelines in the intermediate sanction cells.
 - Per the principles established within the statutory guidelines, the prison commitment rate for offenders with guidelines in the intermediate sanction cells should be at or near 0%.
 - The prison commitment rate for the State was 6.7% in 2001.
 - Fifteen counties had a prison commitment rate of 0%.
 - Thirty-four counties had a rate of less than 5%.
 - Seventeen counties had a prison commitment rate of 10% or greater.
 - Seven counties had a rate greater than 20%.

Prison Intake (CMIS) Data

Tables 1.6a and 1.6b present prison intake data for 1994-2002, as captured by the CMIS data system. Table 1.6a presents 1994-2002 data relative to non-court commitments, probation violations, parole violators-new sentence, and parole violators-technical violation. Table 1.6b presents the 2002 prison intake by county by category (excluding parole violator-technical). The counties are listed from highest to lowest, per the intake of probation violators.

- c Table 1.6a demonstrates that new court commitments decreased from 5,680 in 1994 to 4,879 in 2001, then increased to 5,339 in 2002 (from 53% to the total prison intake and returns in 1994 to 37% in 2002). During this same time period, the prison intake of probation violators increased from 1,932 in 1994 to 4,224 in 2002, and the intake of parole violators-technical increased from 1,964 in 1994 to 3,293 in 2002.
- c The data per Table 1.6b indicates probation violators accounted for 38% of the total prison intake in 2002.
 - The county specific data indicates twenty-four counties had a rate of less than 30%.
 - One county had a rate of 0%.
 - Thirteen counties-rates were less than 20%.
 - Thirty-four counties-rates were greater than 40%.

Several counties have reported that prison commitments of probation violators increased during 2001 and 2002, while new court commitments have remained relatively stable or increased slightly. The increases in prison commitment rates reported by counties for 2001 and 2002 are largely attributed to dispositions of violators.

The data substantiates the merits of probation violators being a priority population for community corrections policy and programs, and the need for further review/evaluation of the factors which are contributing to high rates of incarceration of violators, particularly in the counties with the highest rates.

- C Table 1.7 presents the 2001 prison commitment rates for controlled substance felonies and OUIL felonies.

The rate for the State for controlled substances was 16.1% in 2001.

- The majority (60) of the counties had a rate lower than the State rate.
- Twenty-three counties had a rate higher than the State rate.

The 2001 state prison commitment rate for OUIL felonies was 19%.

- Forty-two counties had a rate lower than the state rate.

Progress Toward Addressing Objectives And Priorities

In March and April 2003, the Department offered three regional training sessions to the CCABs which provided an overview of the FY 2004 Corrections Budget and the Department's Five Year Plan To Control Prison Growth. The Department's priorities for 2004 include the expansion of local sanctions in order to allow communities to determine appropriate punishment for low level offenders who would otherwise be sent to prison. The Department views P.A. 511 as an essential function by which this priority will be accomplished, thus the FY 2003 community corrections funding reductions have been fully restored for FY 2004. With fully restored funding, the Department will partner with local governments to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of the Act to reduce admissions to prison of non-violent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails.

The growth in prison intake has been driven by the increase of technical probation violators and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less -- the exact target population for P.A. 511 and the priorities adopted by the State Board. A renewed emphasis has been placed on the use of community-based sanctions/services for these target populations, especially straddle cell offenders having Sentencing Guidelines with Prior Record Variables of 35 points or more.

Each jurisdiction has been informed to review sentence recommendations and update probation violation response guides consistent with Department policies in order to achieve a reduction in prison intake, improve jail utilization, and maintain public safety.

Further, local jurisdictions were advised to update: target populations; program eligibility criteria for community corrections programs; and the range of sentencing options for these population groups (i.e., straddle cell offenders with SGL prior record variables of 35 points or more, probation violators, offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less, and parole violators). These target populations were a primary focus during the review of local community corrections comprehensive plans and a key determinant for the recommendations of the FY 2004 awards.

Multiple changes have been and continue to be made among counties to improve capabilities to reduce or maintain prison commitments, increase emphases on utilizing jail beds for higher risk cases, and reduce recidivism. These changes include:

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify low to high risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of the higher risk defendants/offenders.
- Utilization of the results of screening and assessments to help guide the selection of conditional release options for pretrial defendants and conditions of sentencing for sentenced offenders.
- This also includes the development and implementation of policies within local jurisdictions to emphasize proportionality in the use of sanctions/services, i.e., low levels of supervision and services for low risk defendants/offenders and limiting the use of more intensive programming for the higher risk cases.

- Implementation and expansion of cognitive behavioral-based programming with eligibility criteria restricted to the higher risk of recidivism cases.
- The number of counties with cognitive behavioral-based programs increased during 2003 and the number will be increased further as per the proposals and recommendations which are being presented to the Board for consideration. It is noteworthy that the program expansion or increases are being achieved among counties primarily via redirection of funds among program categories, e.g., reducing use of community corrections funds for community service to finance cognitive-based programming.
- Increased focus is being placed on continuity of treatment to ensure offenders are able to continue participation in education, substance abuse, or other programming as they move among supervision options such as the jail, a residential program, and their own place of residence.

The changes which are being made among the counties are consistent with the objectives and priorities adopted by the State Board. They are also in sync with research which has demonstrated that uses of prison and jails can be reduced and recidivism reduction can be achieved through effective case differentiation based on risk, sanction and services matching based on objective assessments or risk of recidivism and criminogenic need, proportional allocation of supervision and treatment according to levels of risk and need, and utilization of more intensive (preferably cognitive behavioral-based) programming for higher risk of recidivism offenders.

Priority Target Groups for P.A. 511 Funding and Programs

The analysis of Calendar Year 2001 court disposition data, prison intake data, and OMNI/BIR extract data supports the selection of the priority target groups from the straddle cell offenders and probation/parole violators. In addition, some counties with higher than average prison commitment rates need to examine their prison commitment rates for intermediate sanction offenders. Data for each county relative to both straddle cell and intermediate sanction offenders is presented on Table 1.4 Prison Dispositions from 1998 - 2001 and Table 1.3 OMNI/BIR extract for the nine-month period of October 2002 thru June 2003.

The tables show that there is wide variation among counties on these rates. For straddle cell offenders the State average is listed at the top of the column for each year. In 2001, the State prison commitment rate was 43%. The preliminary OMNI extract data indicates that the rate has decreased to 38.3 percent for the nine-month period of October 2002 thru June 2003. The larger counties with above average rates are of concern; annual fluctuations for small counties can distort averages with only a few individuals involved.

Even though intermediate sanction cell offenders are not a target population for community corrections programs, sentencing policies and practices need to be examined in more detail in counties where higher percentages of intermediate sanction offenders are sentenced to prison. Table 1.4 reflects that in 2000, the State average was 6.1%, and the data shows that 15 counties sentenced 10% or more intermediate sanction cell offenders to prison. The counties with high prison commitment rates for straddle cell or intermediate sanction cell offenders are required to address these issues in their annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funding.

Preliminary data is presented in Table 1.6b, by county, for prison intakes during 2001. The various groups of offenders that comprise prison intakes include both new court commitments and probationers sent to prison as a result of technical violations or new offenses. The last column indicates the total percentage involving probationers sent to prison: the State average is 36.3% with a county range from 0% to 80%. Again, the focus is on the larger counties with the higher percentages of probationer intakes. The statistics are an indicator that needs to be used to frame additional questions and analysis for a county.

Table 1.1

Felony Offenders 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Michigan	PRISON	9,398	25.4%	8,794	24.0%	8,558	22.4%	8,813	23.1%	9,120	23.3%	8,945	22.5%	9,002	23.3%	9,179	23.2%	10,040	23.2%
Michigan	PROBATION	12,276	33.2%	12,677	34.6%	13,441	35.2%	12,705	33.3%	13,431	34.4%	12,970	32.6%	11,546	29.9%	11,151	28.2%	12,812	29.6%
Michigan	SPLIT	9,020	24.4%	8,817	24.0%	9,357	24.5%	10,122	26.5%	9,792	25.1%	10,175	25.5%	10,276	26.6%	11,931	30.2%	12,403	28.7%
Michigan	JAIL	4,195	11.3%	4,380	11.9%	4,586	12.0%	4,489	11.8%	4,578	11.7%	5,146	12.9%	5,578	14.4%	5,120	12.9%	5,566	12.9%
Michigan	OTHER	2,092	5.7%	1,997	5.4%	2,236	5.9%	2,061	5.4%	2,144	5.5%	2,607	6.5%	2,261	5.8%	2,190	5.5%	2,409	5.6%
	TOTAL	36,981		36,665		38,178		38,190		39,065		39,843		38,663		39,571		43,230	
ALCONA	PRISON	5	21.7%	3	14.3%	2	7.4%	7	30.4%	7	20.0%	10	25.6%	3	7.5%	6	15.8%	7	17.1%
ALGER	PRISON	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	2	0.10	1	3.8%	3	11.1%	4	15.4%	1	4.5%	4	20.0%	3	9.1%
ALLEGAN	PRISON	47	27.3%	36	26.1%	36	0.25	46	25.7%	66	31.0%	89	29.1%	80	29.2%	76	27.5%	85	28.7%
ALPENA	PRISON	9	10.8%	10	11.8%	13	0.15	14	19.4%	17	26.2%	9	12.3%	13	26.5%	7	10.0%	13	17.1%
ANTRIM	PRISON	17	27.9%	25	36.8%	27	0.42	23	41.1%	28	30.4%	23	30.7%	25	37.9%	11	25.0%	24	37.5%
ARENAC	PRISON	6	12.8%	7	17.5%	6	0.13	7	16.3%	5	16.1%	4	11.8%	5	15.2%	9	24.3%	5	14.3%
BARAGA	PRISON	6	66.7%	4	30.8%	2	0.18	1	14.3%	1	12.5%	3	16.7%	2	15.4%	1	9.1%	2	25.0%
BARRY	PRISON	68	55.7%	56	45.5%	33	0.18	33	15.9%	33	18.5%	32	19.4%	31	18.7%	33	25.4%	56	24.5%
BAY	PRISON	121	40.5%	92	35.1%	109	0.37	68	24.4%	83	25.4%	113	30.0%	94	28.8%	79	24.5%	85	28.1%
BENZIE	PRISON	4	16.7%	5	38.5%	3	0.10	11	50.0%	10	30.3%	8	33.3%	14	43.8%	7	31.8%	8	38.1%
BERRIEN	PRISON	218	29.0%	181	21.5%	178	0.25	242	29.5%	293	37.1%	224	29.0%	267	29.0%	295	31.8%	349	33.2%
BRANCH	PRISON	20	21.1%	17	15.7%	27	0.23	22	17.9%	16	12.1%	24	17.0%	25	18.8%	26	19.8%	28	16.3%
CALHOUN	PRISON	184	29.1%	161	24.6%	189	0.27	223	26.2%	217	22.2%	186	19.1%	210	21.5%	216	21.4%	220	21.5%
CASS	PRISON	27	18.2%	47	27.0%	37	0.25	38	22.1%	28	18.9%	57	25.2%	51	20.7%	42	19.7%	34	18.2%
CHARLEVOIX	PRISON	18	31.6%	11	20.4%	22	0.24	23	35.9%	14	17.5%	16	27.1%	25	33.8%	17	25.4%	28	29.5%

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
CHEBOYGAN	PRISON	13	23.2%	18	23.7%	20	0.19	10	14.1%	12	14.1%	12	13.0%	28	26.2%	23	24.5%	12	14.0%
CHIPPEWA	PRISON	12	16.2%	13	24.1%	12	0.17	11	11.6%	10	14.5%	10	15.4%	6	7.4%	6	9.2%	15	14.0%
CLARE	PRISON	10	13.7%	12	14.6%	13	0.13	8	9.3%	22	22.2%	15	20.8%	11	10.7%	9	11.3%	16	14.4%
CLINTON	PRISON	36	29.5%	35	24.5%	24	0.21	43	34.4%	52	34.9%	42	32.1%	36	31.6%	42	29.0%	47	36.2%
CRAWFORD	PRISON	9	26.5%	9	20.5%	21	0.33	19	25.7%	12	18.5%	18	21.7%	18	31.6%	18	27.3%	19	26.8%
DELTA	PRISON	21	36.2%	12	14.6%	13	0.13	18	19.6%	9	10.8%	23	25.8%	23	25.0%	17	19.1%	9	10.5%
DICKINSON	PRISON	4	5.3%	8	12.5%	11	0.14	7	9.2%	15	16.7%	18	18.2%	11	11.8%	12	12.1%	20	18.2%
EATON	PRISON	58	16.3%	55	17.5%	42	0.15	67	20.6%	56	17.4%	55	15.6%	64	18.6%	65	16.5%	78	19.6%
EMMET	PRISON	21	26.3%	10	12.5%	24	0.25	17	17.3%	18	18.8%	33	25.6%	21	20.0%	38	39.2%	30	31.6%
GENESEE	PRISON	591	38.3%	603	39.4%	638	0.39	593	40.3%	561	33.2%	662	38.0%	608	38.0%	630	37.6%	561	32.7%
GLADWIN	PRISON	9	10.7%	18	21.2%	20	0.22	9	9.7%	13	17.1%	22	21.0%	13	14.9%	21	24.7%	20	21.7%
GOGEBIC GRAND TRAVERSE	PRISON	3	17.6%	2	22.2%	2	0.15	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	15.4%	3	20.0%	3	60.0%	3	23.1%
GRATIOT	PRISON	47	23.9%	53	36.1%	57	0.30	58	32.6%	62	32.8%	80	39.6%	72	36.2%	77	34.1%	66	31.9%
GRATIOT	PRISON	25	30.1%	22	22.0%	43	0.33	31	27.0%	26	27.1%	27	29.0%	22	26.5%	25	26.0%	27	29.7%
HILLSDALE	PRISON	45	31.9%	44	31.7%	52	0.33	47	39.8%	46	35.7%	73	48.7%	61	47.7%	40	44.9%	67	60.4%
HOUGHTON	PRISON	4	6.9%	5	9.3%	13	0.23	5	10.6%	9	20.9%	15	23.1%	13	31.0%	10	18.9%	6	14.6%
HURON	PRISON	6	20.7%	12	17.4%	17	0.21	10	15.4%	12	22.2%	13	22.8%	9	14.8%	12	23.5%	1	3.8%
INGHAM	PRISON	298	25.6%	290	25.4%	259	0.24	268	24.8%	296	26.0%	264	25.7%	180	20.3%	185	21.9%	225	22.0%
IONIA	PRISON	25	14.6%	17	11.4%	30	0.17	36	20.8%	34	18.4%	34	17.3%	34	20.6%	22	12.4%	32	23.5%
IOSCO	PRISON	26	30.6%	32	40.0%	20	0.22	23	27.7%	31	32.0%	45	37.5%	30	41.1%	17	23.9%	31	37.8%
IRON	PRISON	5	15.2%	7	20.6%	5	0.10	7	21.9%	10	20.4%	9	20.5%	12	22.2%	9	18.0%	11	26.2%
ISABELLA	PRISON	26	11.0%	20	9.9%	19	0.09	33	14.0%	34	11.2%	23	9.3%	44	16.4%	43	12.8%	39	10.1%
JACKSON	PRISON	206	26.7%	231	33.4%	198	0.32	168	28.9%	272	38.3%	305	41.7%	286	40.1%	277	35.0%	266	33.4%
KALAMAZOO	PRISON	295	23.2%	267	20.5%	258	0.20	373	24.9%	285	20.6%	275	19.8%	264	19.8%	285	21.3%	288	18.4%
KALKASKA	PRISON	17	23.3%	14	24.6%	19	0.26	8	12.5%	24	30.4%	31	29.8%	18	27.7%	16	21.9%	27	29.0%
KENT	PRISON	787	28.8%	709	26.7%	657	0.25	685	23.0%	753	23.9%	769	25.5%	662	24.3%	567	21.7%	703	25.3%
KEWEENAW	PRISON	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.00	1	33.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKE	PRISON	4	9.8%	11	24.4%	15	0.32	18	24.0%	15	23.1%	6	11.5%	9	18.8%	3	5.0%	12	16.9%

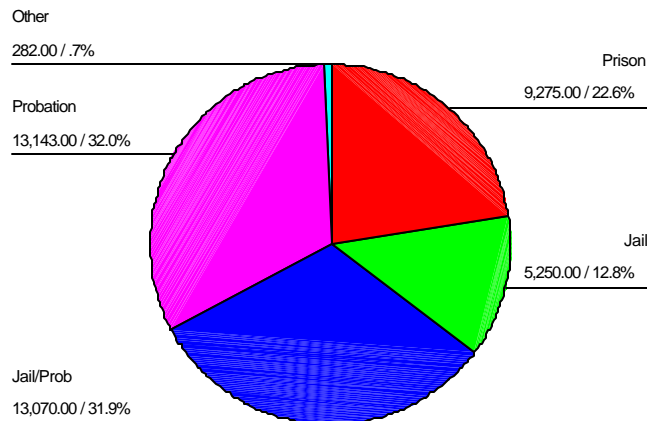
	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
LAPEER	PRISON	46	24.1%	38	18.6%	38	0.17	42	21.4%	43	22.1%	45	24.3%	55	24.2%	34	17.3%	41	19.7%
LEELANAU	PRISON	12	30.0%	13	29.5%	12	0.29	14	32.6%	6	18.8%	8	20.0%	11	22.4%	14	26.9%	16	32.0%
LENAWEE	PRISON	76	39.0%	101	49.0%	100	0.47	112	46.1%	96	42.3%	148	48.1%	113	44.5%	92	42.0%	124	47.7%
LIVINGSTON	PRISON	96	29.4%	79	22.8%	74	0.18	136	39.8%	114	28.4%	100	24.0%	120	27.5%	148	30.3%	141	27.7%
LUCE	PRISON	8	61.5%	2	13.3%	6	0.30	1	7.1%	3	16.7%	5	31.3%	1	6.3%	4	18.2%	4	13.8%
MACKINAC	PRISON	8	34.8%	7	24.1%	4	0.13	8	17.0%	18	35.3%	14	30.4%	8	18.6%	10	28.6%	2	4.4%
MACOMB	PRISON	375	20.5%	377	17.7%	330	0.16	319	15.3%	429	16.8%	437	16.9%	475	17.6%	493	16.6%	466	14.2%
MANISTEE	PRISON	14	21.9%	19	28.4%	25	0.38	31	41.3%	27	32.1%	26	33.8%	29	30.2%	21	33.3%	18	33.3%
MARQUETTE	PRISON	16	14.3%	18	13.3%	14	0.10	18	15.0%	19	16.4%	12	11.1%	18	17.3%	29	19.7%	11	8.8%
MASON	PRISON	22	21.8%	24	26.7%	45	0.38	22	23.2%	14	16.3%	18	15.5%	40	33.6%	23	24.2%	28	20.7%
MECOSTA	PRISON	23	23.2%	23	17.8%	35	0.24	32	20.9%	23	19.3%	28	22.2%	27	23.1%	32	28.3%	20	14.7%
MENOMINEE	PRISON	8	13.1%	6	9.7%	6	0.15	10	23.3%	9	24.3%	10	16.7%	6	16.7%	6	10.7%	11	25.6%
MIDLAND	PRISON	54	20.5%	56	23.0%	61	0.23	70	24.6%	73	22.1%	82	23.8%	60	24.3%	81	24.8%	53	20.2%
MISSAUKEE	PRISON	11	32.4%	3	6.3%	8	0.24	11	22.4%	14	26.4%	12	20.0%	10	20.8%	12	20.7%	9	25.7%
MONROE	PRISON	135	29.2%	132	30.3%	150	0.30	186	33.9%	165	29.9%	158	26.8%	151	28.7%	163	30.4%	157	27.2%
MONTCALM	PRISON	24	13.0%	19	10.3%	32	0.15	42	18.1%	35	20.1%	43	19.9%	36	17.5%	22	10.4%	49	19.5%
MONTMORENCY	PRISON	3	10.3%	3	7.1%	9	0.27	6	22.2%	5	17.9%	4	14.3%	3	7.0%	10	18.2%	5	12.2%
MUSKEGON	PRISON	384	42.9%	450	50.3%	357	0.41	402	40.9%	393	38.2%	368	33.3%	328	32.5%	348	35.9%	410	37.0%
NEWAYGO	PRISON	21	13.5%	23	16.9%	28	0.17	28	18.8%	23	16.9%	20	13.9%	24	18.0%	32	23.0%	33	20.0%
OAKLAND	PRISON	1,010	18.5%	828	16.2%	742	0.15	806	15.8%	907	16.9%	983	17.0%	908	17.1%	912	17.7%	974	18.5%
OCEANA	PRISON	10	13.2%	5	7.4%	4	0.06	14	14.7%	22	25.0%	12	13.8%	22	23.7%	8	8.2%	24	24.2%
OGEMAW	PRISON	16	20.5%	13	18.1%	12	0.21	8	10.4%	19	27.5%	13	16.5%	17	27.4%	19	33.9%	15	22.1%
ONTONAGON	PRISON	3	21.4%	7	63.6%	3	0.21	0	0.0%	2	25.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	1	9.1%
OSCEOLA	PRISON	11	12.5%	6	9.5%	20	0.22	23	19.8%	29	30.9%	19	20.7%	17	17.5%	17	16.8%	31	32.0%
OSCODA	PRISON	5	21.7%	4	30.8%	5	0.36	4	44.4%	7	38.9%	9	45.0%	6	30.0%	3	25.0%	6	42.9%
OTSEGO	PRISON	16	20.5%	22	29.3%	21	0.26	16	26.7%	11	16.2%	16	20.0%	29	29.3%	23	21.5%	16	18.6%
OTTAWA	PRISON	89	18.0%	103	18.0%	134	0.19	98	13.6%	137	17.1%	104	12.5%	95	12.6%	97	13.5%	95	12.5%
PRESQUE ISLE	PRISON	4	10.5%	4	9.8%	11	0.22	6	13.3%	7	15.9%	4	9.8%	9	21.4%	9	16.1%	10	17.9%
ROSCOMMON	PRISON	18	15.5%	11	11.2%	19	0.16	24	18.9%	24	18.5%	29	22.0%	21	21.0%	21	18.6%	18	16.5%

	Disposition:	1993	1993	1994	1994	1995	1995	1996	1996	1997	1997	1998	1998	1999	1999	2000	2000	2001	2001
		Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
SAGINAW	PRISON	308	28.9%	334	31.7%	300	0.25	275	24.6%	327	25.7%	387	28.8%	322	26.7%	223	20.5%	256	21.5%
ST. CLAIR	PRISON	111	20.7%	135	21.8%	139	0.22	144	22.1%	178	23.4%	189	24.6%	149	20.2%	199	25.1%	171	19.3%
ST. JOSEPH	PRISON	48	27.7%	28	17.7%	45	0.23	50	25.3%	35	18.3%	50	24.5%	48	17.9%	43	20.0%	50	22.0%
SANILAC	PRISON	21	15.9%	20	12.7%	20	0.18	21	14.7%	25	18.9%	24	16.9%	24	16.0%	21	15.4%	17	14.5%
SCHOOLCRAFT	PRISON	3	20.0%	2	18.2%	5	0.20	2	8.7%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	2	7.4%	5	27.8%	2	11.8%
SHIAWASSEE	PRISON	36	28.6%	51	31.9%	35	0.24	57	29.4%	63	39.4%	56	30.8%	57	37.5%	58	27.4%	68	33.0%
TUSCOLA	PRISON	21	19.8%	19	19.4%	30	0.25	36	22.8%	41	30.4%	30	24.6%	36	24.3%	37	20.6%	49	25.0%
VAN BUREN	PRISON	52	19.0%	55	20.5%	57	0.19	65	19.5%	49	14.5%	42	11.4%	78	22.0%	65	21.7%	49	15.4%
WASHTENAW	PRISON	278	35.2%	236	29.5%	227	0.26	270	30.7%	253	26.5%	171	18.1%	183	21.8%	159	17.1%	155	16.3%
WAYNE	PRISON	2,632	26.5%	2,310	23.9%	2,186	0.21	2,047	21.8%	1,935	23.0%	1,549	19.1%	2,042	23.6%	2,365	25.3%	2,830	25.6%
WEXFORD	PRISON	16	17.4%	21	25.9%	21	0.22	23	20.2%	27	31.0%	32	30.8%	18	17.6%	17	15.9%	27	26.7%

Table 1.2

Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Statewide Dispositions - October thru June, Fiscal Year 2003
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

DISPOSITION					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Prison	9275	22.6	22.6	22.6
	Jail	5250	12.8	12.8	35.4
	Jail/Prob	13070	31.9	31.9	67.3
	Probation	13143	32.0	32.0	99.3
	Other	282	.7	.7	100.0
	Total	41020	100.0	100.0	



STATEWIDE DISPOSITIONS WITHIN GUIDELINE GROUP

Guideline Groups * DISPOSITION Crosstabulation

			DISPOSITION					
			Prison	Jail	Jail/Prob	Probation	Other	Total
Guideline Groups	SGL NA	Count	3782	3131	2202	2994	120	12229
		% within Guideline Groups	30.9%	25.6%	18.0%	24.5%	1.0%	100.0%
	Intermediate	Count	577	1401	8386	9071	113	19548
		% within Guideline Groups	3.0%	7.2%	42.9%	46.4%	.6%	100.0%
	Straddle	Count	2440	680	2257	962	31	6370
		% within Guideline Groups	38.3%	10.7%	35.4%	15.1%	.5%	100.0%
	Prison	Count	2476	38	225	116	18	2873
		% within Guideline Groups	86.2%	1.3%	7.8%	4.0%	.6%	100.0%
	Total	Count	9275	5250	13070	13143	282	41020
		% within Guideline Groups	22.6%	12.8%	31.9%	32.0%	.7%	100.0%

Table 1.3

Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Straddle and Intermediate Sanction Cells Dispositions- October thru June FY 2003
Based Upon OMNI Data - Most Serious Offense per Disposition Date - No Record Exclusions

COUNTY	Straddle Cell Dispositions			Intermediate Cell Dispositions		
	# Prison	% Prison	Total	# Prison	% Prison	Total
Alcona	1	50.0%	2	0	0.0%	10
Alger	2	22.2%	9	0	0.0%	21
Allegan	56	77.8%	72	2	1.0%	201
Alpena	4	28.6%	14	1	4.0%	25
Antrim	10	83.3%	12	3	11.5%	26
Arenac	2	40.0%	5	1	12.5%	8
Baraga	1	50.0%	2	2	33.3%	6
Barry	12	25.5%	47	3	2.4%	125
Bay	27	33.8%	80	3	1.4%	221
Benzie	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	8
Berrien	59	63.4%	93	6	1.7%	344
Branch	10	45.5%	22	1	1.4%	71
Calhoun	53	40.2%	132	9	2.6%	345
Cass	11	37.9%	29	4	3.0%	132
Charlevoix	2	28.6%	7	1	3.4%	29
Cheboygan	9	56.3%	16	0	0.0%	51
Chippewa	4	26.7%	15	1	2.3%	44
Clare	4	44.4%	9	0	0.0%	58
Clinton	14	82.4%	17	5	6.6%	76
Crawford	0	0.0%	2	0	0.0%	28
Delta	6	31.6%	19	0	0.0%	81
Dickinson	8	57.1%	14	5	8.9%	56
Eaton	1	2.0%	51	0	0.0%	171
Emmet	4	50.0%	8	2	4.1%	49
Genesee	136	52.7%	258	67	8.8%	761
Gladwin	5	23.8%	21	0	0.0%	31
Gogebic	3	75.0%	4	1	6.3%	16
Grand Traverse	16	80.0%	20	12	11.5%	104
Gratiot	11	100.0%	11	9	18.4%	49
Hillsdale	17	81.0%	21	16	21.6%	74
Houghton	1	33.3%	3	0	0.0%	32
Huron	2	40.0%	5	1	4.0%	25
Ingham	43	29.5%	146	16	3.5%	459
Ionia	10	47.6%	21	4	4.7%	85
Iosco	4	80.0%	5	0	0.0%	23
Iron	5	100.0%	5	0	0.0%	11
Isabella	18	50.0%	36	2	1.0%	196
Jackson	82	67.8%	121	29	9.8%	297
Kalamazoo	46	19.7%	234	7	1.1%	657
Kalkaska	7	46.7%	15	1	2.4%	41

COUNTY	Straddle Cell Dispositions			Intermediate Cell Dispositions		
	# Prison	% Prison	Total	# Prison	% Prison	Total
Kent	191	48.0%	398	37	3.3%	1,131
Keweenaw	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	1
Lake	0	0.0%	11	0	0.0%	28
Lapeer	9	50.0%	18	0	0.0%	135
Leelanau	2	100.0%	2	0	0.0%	17
Lenawee	16	66.7%	24	11	9.2%	120
Mackinac	1	25.0%	4	0	0.0%	9
Macomb	125	36.0%	347	31	2.4%	1,302
Manistee	2	33.3%	6	2	8.3%	24
Marquette	5	38.5%	13	2	3.5%	57
Mason	4	13.8%	29	0	0.0%	64
Mecosta	6	37.5%	16	3	3.8%	80
Menominee	3	50.0%	6	0	0.0%	27
Midland	11	22.9%	48	0	0.0%	142
Missaukee	6	66.7%	9	1	2.9%	34
Monroe	33	52.4%	63	8	3.8%	208
Montcalm	28	57.1%	49	3	3.5%	85
Montmorency	1	25.0%	4	0	0.0%	18
Muskegon	153	70.2%	218	17	3.7%	459
Newaygo	15	39.5%	38	3	2.7%	110
Oakland	325	34.1%	953	12	0.6%	1,992
Oceana	8	40.0%	20	0	0.0%	51
Ogemaw	3	23.1%	13	1	3.3%	30
Ontonagon	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	5
Osceola	3	33.3%	9	1	2.6%	39
Oscoda	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	5
Otsego	7	46.7%	15	0	0.0%	43
Ottawa	33	35.1%	94	1	0.3%	345
Presque Isle	1	100.0%	1	0	0.0%	9
Roscommon	7	31.8%	22	1	1.6%	64
Saginaw	102	41.3%	247	10	2.7%	370
Sanilac	8	44.4%	18	2	5.9%	34
Schoolcraft	2	50.0%	4	1	7.7%	13
Shiawassee	16	53.3%	30	3	2.9%	104
St. Clair	63	57.3%	110	7	2.0%	355
St. Joseph	8	17.4%	46	1	0.7%	137
Tuscola	16	34.8%	46	2	2.2%	89
Van Buren	14	25.5%	55	11	5.0%	221
Washtenaw	39	24.7%	158	11	2.9%	374
Wayne	422	27.7%	1,525	166	2.8%	5,919
Wexford	11	61.1%	18	1	2.1%	48
Statewide	2,440	38.3%	6,370	577	3.0%	19,548

Table 1.4

Michigan Department of Corrections
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Prison Disposition Rates For Felony Offenders w/SGL Scores Equivalent to STRADDLE CELL OFFENDERS
1998 thru 2001 BIR Data - Each Year Based Upon Most Serious Offense per Offender

<u>SGL MIN/MAX</u> <u>SGL MIN/MIN</u>		<u>1998</u>			<u>1999</u>			<u>2000</u>			<u>2001</u>		
		Total >18 Total <=12			Total >18 Total <=12			Total >18 Total <=12			Total >18 Total <=12		
		Total Disp.	# Pris.	% Pris.	Total Disp.	# Pris.	% Pris.	Total Disp.	# Pris.	% Pris.	Total Disp.	# Pris.	% Pris.
TOTAL STATE		5,277	2,060	39.0	5,567	2,270	41.0	6,310	2,711	43.0	7,511	3,226	43.0
01	ALCONA	2	1	50.0	8	0	0.0	9	2	22.2	8	2	25.0
02	ALGER	5	2	40.0	4	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	2	1	50.0
03	ALLEGAN	31	16	51.6	32	18	56.3	43	25	58.1	61	32	52.5
04	ALPENA	23	5	21.7	11	1	9.1	16	4	25.0	12	3	25.0
05	ANTRIM	7	2	28.6	15	7	46.7	6	4	66.7	13	7	53.8
06	ARENAC	3	1	33.3	2	1	50.0	4	2	50.0	4	1	25.0
07	BARAGA	1	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	3	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
08	BARRY	11	4	36.4	24	2	8.3	15	5	33.3	41	11	26.8
09	BAY	46	26	56.5	50	23	46.0	73	30	41.1	78	30	38.5
10	BENZIE	0	0	0.0	6	5	83.3	2	1	50.0	3	1	33.3
11	BERRIEN	104	75	72.1	111	71	64.0	101	67	66.3	113	83	73.5
12	BRANCH	18	8	44.4	12	7	58.3	27	11	40.7	24	8	33.3
13	CALHOUN	134	62	46.3	139	69	49.6	151	70	46.4	183	99	54.1
14	CASS	31	15	48.4	35	17	48.6	45	18	40.0	40	12	30.0
15	CHARLEVOIX	3	2	66.7	11	8	72.7	15	9	60.0	12	7	58.3
16	CHEBOYGAN	6	3	50.0	24	13	54.2	26	12	46.2	15	4	26.7
17	CHIPPEWA	2	0	0.0	8	2	25.0	12	1	8.3	19	7	36.8
18	CLARE	9	5	55.6	16	3	18.8	15	4	26.7	21	11	52.4
19	CLINTON	17	12	70.6	11	5	45.5	35	22	62.9	25	18	72.0
20	CRAWFORD	1	1	100.0	9	3	33.3	10	7	70.0	12	8	66.7

21	DELTA	13	6	46.2	12	6	50.0	22	10	45.5	17	4	23.5
22	DICKINSON	12	6	50.0	15	2	13.3	19	5	26.3	20	10	50.0
23	EATON	25	6	24.0	56	18	32.1	58	10	17.2	80	24	30.0
24	EMMET	8	5	62.5	14	8	57.1	19	13	68.4	22	15	68.2
25	GENESEE	192	96	50.0	150	85	56.7	225	122	54.2	270	134	49.6
26	GLADWIN	13	4	30.8	10	3	30.0	23	11	47.8	15	5	33.3
27	GOGEBIC GRAND	5	2	40.0	5	2	40.0	2	2	100.0	3	2	66.7
28	TRAVERSE	29	20	69.0	31	21	67.7	44	38	86.4	29	21	72.4
29	GRATIOT	9	6	66.7	14	11	78.6	17	11	64.7	14	6	42.9
30	HILLSDALE	19	18	94.7	17	16	94.1	11	10	90.9	20	17	85.0
31	HOUGHTON	6	3	50.0	10	5	50.0	5	3	60.0	7	1	14.3
32	HURON	10	3	30.0	10	1	10.0	11	4	36.4	2	0	0.0
33	INGHAM	171	71	41.5	187	57	30.5	180	58	32.2	189	88	46.6
34	IONIA	22	7	31.8	24	9	37.5	30	13	43.3	27	13	48.1
35	IOSCO	18	14	77.8	13	10	76.9	12	8	66.7	12	9	75.0
36	IRON	10	2	20.0	5	5	100.0	8	3	37.5	11	5	45.5
37	ISABELLA	15	1	6.7	27	11	40.7	41	14	34.1	54	15	27.8
38	JACKSON	106	68	64.2	151	104	68.9	187	118	63.1	190	133	70.0
39	KALAMAZOO	184	67	36.4	226	82	36.3	288	129	44.8	364	134	36.8
40	KALKASKA	9	7	77.8	14	6	42.9	13	5	38.5	21	10	47.6
41	KENT	511	237	46.4	496	199	40.1	492	200	40.7	557	273	49.0
42	KEWEENAW	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
43	LAKE	1	1	100.0	6	4	66.7	13	1	7.7	13	3	23.1
44	LAPEER	19	8	42.1	27	19	70.4	31	14	45.2	44	21	47.7
45	LEELANAU	5	1	20.0	6	5	83.3	10	4	40.0	8	6	75.0
46	LENAWEE	47	36	76.6	39	31	79.5	27	20	74.1	50	39	78.0
47	LIVINGSTON	36	12	33.3	43	16	37.2	58	39	67.2	82	47	57.3
48	LUCE	3	2	66.7	1	0	0.0	6	3	50.0	4	1	25.0
49	MACKINAC	6	3	50.0	5	1	20.0	8	3	37.5	7	1	14.3
50	MACOMB	285	96	33.7	277	122	44.0	305	137	44.9	402	152	37.8
51	MANISTEE	8	5	62.5	13	6	46.2	7	4	57.1	12	7	58.3
52	MARQUETTE	11	1	9.1	13	2	15.4	30	8	26.7	26	5	19.2
53	MASON	13	1	7.7	19	8	42.1	14	6	42.9	26	5	19.2
54	MECOSTA	13	8	61.5	12	6	50.0	26	13	50.0	25	11	44.0
55	MENOMINEE	3	1	33.3	5	4	80.0	11	4	36.4	10	4	40.0
56	MIDLAND	36	14	38.9	48	21	43.8	67	32	47.8	59	20	33.9

57	MISSAUKEE	10	5	50.0	6	3	50.0	7	3	42.9	5	5	100.0
58	MONROE	67	33	49.3	69	38	55.1	93	51	54.8	105	50	47.6
59	MONTCALM	18	6	33.3	36	10	27.8	33	7	21.2	45	23	51.1
60	MONTMORENCY	1	1	100.0	9	0	0.0	9	3	33.3	12	1	8.3
61	MUSKEGON	154	99	64.3	158	99	62.7	204	130	63.7	252	172	68.3
62	NEWAYGO	17	7	41.2	23	7	30.4	28	11	39.3	33	12	36.4
63	OAKLAND	796	253	31.8	887	280	31.6	1,014	340	33.5	1,134	387	34.1
64	OCEANA	13	4	30.8	19	11	57.9	14	1	7.1	23	9	39.1
65	OGEMAW	1	0	0.0	8	3	37.5	12	6	50.0	11	3	27.3
66	ONTONAGON	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	1	50.0	1	0	0.0
67	OSCEOLA	15	6	40.0	10	7	70.0	25	7	28.0	17	10	58.8
68	OSCODA	1	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	4	2	50.0	3	3	100.0
69	OTSEGO	7	3	42.9	7	5	71.4	20	12	60.0	10	4	40.0
70	OTTAWA	54	19	35.2	87	29	33.3	98	34	34.7	92	33	35.9
71	PRESQUE ISLE	6	2	33.3	7	1	14.3	7	2	28.6	9	4	44.4
72	ROSCOMMON	11	7	63.6	14	6	42.9	31	13	41.9	26	7	26.9
73	SAGINAW	123	76	61.8	149	69	46.3	177	58	32.8	247	78	31.6
74	ST. CLAIR	81	40	49.4	68	29	42.6	128	65	50.8	131	66	50.4
75	ST. JOSEPH	32	9	28.1	54	8	14.8	35	13	37.1	47	15	31.9
76	SANILAC	13	8	61.5	15	3	20.0	20	9	45.0	23	8	34.8
77	SCHOOLCRAFT	5	0	0.0	8	1	12.5	2	1	50.0	8	2	25.0
78	SHIAWASSEE	22	12	54.5	25	16	64.0	41	23	56.1	42	19	45.2
79	TUSCOLA	17	8	47.1	25	6	24.0	42	13	31.0	40	21	52.5
80	VAN BUREN	43	10	23.3	47	16	34.0	45	23	51.1	51	19	37.3
81	WASHTENAW	150	35	23.3	132	39	29.5	145	35	24.1	187	54	28.9
82	WAYNE	1,280	330	25.8	1,167	418	35.8	1,132	473	41.8	1,554	621	40.0
83	WEXFORD	12	9	75.0	6	4	66.7	12	5	41.7	25	14	56.0

Table 1.5

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Prison Disposition Rates for Felony Offenders w/SGL Scores Equivalent to Intermediate Sanction Offenders
1998 thru 2001 BIR Data - Each Year Based Upon Most Serious Offense per Offender

<u>SGL MIN/MAX</u>		<u>1998</u> Total ≤18			<u>1999</u> Total ≤18			<u>2000</u> Total ≤18			<u>2001</u> Total ≤18		
		Total	#	%	Total	#	%	Total	#	%	Total	#	%
		Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.	Disp.	Pris.	Pris.
TOTAL STATE		17,528	966	5.5	18,520	1,084	5.9	21,052	1,289	6.1	24,351	1,630	6.7
01	ALCONA	16	1	6.3	20	1	5.0	21	0	0.0	25	0	0.0
02	ALGER	13	0	0.0	15	1	6.7	14	0	0.0	26	0	0.0
03	ALLEGAN	135	5	3.7	130	2	1.5	146	1	0.7	135	2	1.5
04	ALPENA	37	1	2.7	21	0	0.0	46	0	0.0	51	1	2.0
05	ANTRIM	35	2	5.7	25	3	12.0	27	0	0.0	33	3	9.1
06	ARENAC	11	0	0.0	15	0	0.0	22	5	22.7	19	2	10.5
07	BARAGA	7	0	0.0	5	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	5	0	0.0
08	BARRY	75	0	0.0	87	2	2.3	66	3	4.5	107	7	6.5
09	BAY	167	17	10.2	149	14	9.4	177	13	7.3	159	19	11.9
10	BENZIE	16	7	43.8	21	5	23.8	18	4	22.2	16	6	37.5
11	BERRIEN	381	50	13.1	492	85	17.3	496	110	22.2	623	162	26.0
12	BRANCH	64	1	1.6	87	2	2.3	73	1	1.4	120	4	3.3
13	CALHOUN	499	18	3.6	499	36	7.2	616	47	7.6	619	37	6.0
14	CASS	80	0	0.0	118	4	3.4	119	0	0.0	107	1	0.9
15	CHARLEVOIX	34	2	5.9	35	6	17.1	33	1	3.0	52	5	9.6
16	CHEBOYGAN	36	0	0.0	45	2	4.4	46	0	0.0	45	1	2.2
17	CHIPPEWA	42	0	0.0	56	0	0.0	41	0	0.0	65	0	0.0
18	CLARE	37	1	2.7	51	2	3.9	46	1	2.2	69	1	1.4
19	CLINTON	70	6	8.6	55	9	16.4	84	5	6.0	85	18	21.2
20	CRAWFORD	51	3	5.9	25	7	28.0	40	7	17.5	35	2	5.7
21	DELTA	45	1	2.2	50	1	2.0	56	2	3.6	60	0	0.0
22	DICKINSON	55	1	1.8	44	2	4.5	57	0	0.0	69	0	0.0

23	EATON	121	2	1.7	127	2	1.6	177	6	3.4	198	9	4.5
24	EMMET	68	6	8.8	56	1	1.8	55	8	14.5	54	5	9.3
25	GENESEE	555	41	7.4	604	52	8.6	800	80	10.0	926	61	6.6
26	GLADWIN	45	0	0.0	41	0	0.0	33	2	6.1	47	3	6.4
27	GOGEBIC	18	0	0.0	9	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
28	GRAND TRAVERSE	92	13	14.1	123	22	17.9	141	15	10.6	145	22	15.2
29	GRATIOT	50	4	8.0	49	4	8.2	60	7	11.7	61	9	14.8
30	HILLSDALE	84	26	31.0	74	21	28.4	62	19	30.6	68	34	50.0
31	HOUGHTON	31	2	6.5	17	2	11.8	36	1	2.8	25	1	4.0
32	HURON	23	2	8.7	27	1	3.7	26	2	7.7	16	0	0.0
33	INGHAM	440	25	5.7	454	25	5.5	473	24	5.1	646	52	8.0
34	IONIA	80	5	6.3	84	3	3.6	110	2	1.8	88	6	6.8
35	IOSCO	78	17	21.8	41	7	17.1	48	2	4.2	56	11	19.6
36	IRON	22	2	9.1	35	1	2.9	28	1	3.6	22	0	0.0
37	ISABELLA	67	1	1.5	101	1	1.0	189	3	1.6	220	4	1.8
38	JACKSON	315	79	25.1	338	63	18.6	429	69	16.1	473	70	14.8
39	KALAMAZOO	562	16	2.8	594	23	3.9	789	33	4.2	935	39	4.2
40	KALKASKA	46	1	2.2	27	2	7.4	46	4	8.7	50	3	6.0
41	KENT	1,298	67	5.2	1,329	62	4.7	1,515	68	4.5	1,708	119	7.0
42	KEWEENAW	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
43	LAKE	13	1	7.7	28	1	3.6	38	0	0.0	47	3	6.4
44	LAPEER	66	6	9.1	106	3	2.8	122	5	4.1	138	7	5.1
45	LEELANAU	26	3	11.5	33	4	12.1	36	6	16.7	37	5	13.5
46	LENAWEE	182	59	32.4	151	39	25.8	160	51	31.9	174	57	32.8
47	LIVINGSTON	230	26	11.3	206	18	8.7	243	18	7.4	282	24	8.5
48	LUCE	3	0	0.0	8	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	19	2	10.5
49	MACKINAC	25	0	0.0	28	2	7.1	18	1	5.6	36	0	0.0
50	MACOMB	1,014	34	3.4	1,157	43	3.7	1,559	70	4.5	1,936	77	4.0
51	MANISTEE	46	11	23.9	51	11	21.6	43	7	16.3	40	9	22.5
52	MARQUETTE	66	0	0.0	63	1	1.6	82	2	2.4	84	0	0.0
53	MASON	48	4	8.3	52	7	13.5	51	2	3.9	75	6	8.0
54	MECOSTA	48	2	4.2	53	5	9.4	52	5	9.6	80	1	1.3
55	MENOMINEE	40	1	2.5	22	0	0.0	41	0	0.0	26	1	3.8
56	MIDLAND	121	11	9.1	108	3	2.8	176	10	5.7	156	7	4.5
57	MISSAUKEE	28	0	0.0	28	0	0.0	43	2	4.7	22	1	4.5
58	MONROE	232	22	9.5	199	17	8.5	229	8	3.5	269	12	4.5

59	MONTCALM	90	3	3.3	107	3	2.8	139	2	1.4	150	3	2.0
60	MONTMORENCY	18	1	5.6	17	0	0.0	28	1	3.6	22	0	0.0
61	MUSKEGON	490	77	15.7	492	65	13.2	511	85	16.6	609	110	18.1
62	NEWAYGO	65	3	4.6	59	2	3.4	84	5	6.0	97	7	7.2
63	OAKLAND	2,558	57	2.2	2,559	74	2.9	2,638	72	2.7	2,902	108	3.7
64	OCEANA	39	2	5.1	46	2	4.3	72	0	0.0	58	2	3.4
65	OGEMAW	35	3	8.6	26	3	11.5	25	3	12.0	43	4	9.3
66	ONTONAGON	9	0	0.0	9	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
67	OSCEOLA	54	5	9.3	55	2	3.6	66	5	7.6	65	8	12.3
68	OSCODA	9	3	33.3	12	3	25.0	6	0	0.0	10	2	20.0
69	OTSEGO	46	4	8.7	53	6	11.3	61	4	6.6	53	3	5.7
70	OTTAWA	458	12	2.6	465	8	1.7	472	7	1.5	557	13	2.3
71	PRESQUE ISLE	18	0	0.0	18	1	5.6	25	2	8.0	35	2	5.7
72	ROSCOMMON	36	0	0.0	44	0	0.0	59	1	1.7	69	1	1.4
73	SAGINAW	538	49	9.1	463	32	6.9	521	24	4.6	528	15	2.8
74	ST. CLAIR	293	27	9.2	348	26	7.5	357	20	5.6	421	13	3.1
75	ST. JOSEPH	93	2	2.2	110	3	2.7	123	2	1.6	133	4	3.0
76	SANILAC	36	1	2.8	52	3	5.8	52	4	7.7	50	2	4.0
77	SCHOOLCRAFT	14	0	0.0	15	0	0.0	9	0	0.0	8	0	0.0
78	SHIAWASSEE	79	7	8.9	81	12	14.8	128	6	4.7	108	10	9.3
79	TUSCOLA	38	3	7.9	59	1	1.7	103	5	4.9	114	5	4.4
80	VAN BUREN	182	4	2.2	183	10	5.5	189	11	5.8	212	12	5.7
81	WASHTENAW	357	6	1.7	316	11	3.5	437	14	3.2	467	13	2.8
82	WAYNE	3,828	88	2.3	4,391	184	4.2	4,693	282	6.0	5,879	357	6.1
83	WEXFORD	56	4	7.1	72	3	4.2	70	1	1.4	56	5	8.9

Table 1.6a

PRISON INTAKES AND RETURNS

Fiscal Year / Calendar Year [1]									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [2]
New Court Commitments	5,680	5,160	5,090	5,151	4,948	4,414	4,352	4,879	5,339
Probation Violators	1,932	2,617	3,046	3,154	3,131	3,136	3,332	3,480	4,224
Parole Viol. - New Sentence	1,233	890	1,033	1,288	1,345	1,254	1,164	1,195	1,431
Parole Viol. - Technical Viol.	1,964	1,916	2,577	2,668	3,109	3,186	3,104	3,236	3,293
Total Intake and Returns [3]	10,809	10,583	11,746	12,261	12,533	11,990	11,952	12,790	14,287
Total B Intake Only [4]	8,845	8,667	9,169	9,593	9,424	8,804	8,848	9,554	10,994
Probation and Parole	5,129	5,423	6,656	7,110	7,585	7,576	7,600	7,911	8,948
Percent New Commitments	53%	49%	43%	42%	39%	37%	36%	38%	37%

[1] 1994 -1999 based on fiscal year data. 2000-2002 based on calendar year data.

[2] Corrections Data Fact Sheet for December 2002, as updated; excludes 42 escapees with new sentences in 2002.

[3] Prison Intake and Returns includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and parole violators with technical violations.

[4] Prison Intake includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence) and parole violators with new sentences.

Table 1.6b

Calendar Year 2002 Prison Intakes by Percentage of Probationer Intakes to Prison^[1]

COUNTY	Escape	New Court Commitments	Probationer	Parole Violator New Sentence	Total Intakes	% Probationer Intakes
Presque Isle	0	3	7	0	10	70.0%
Berrien	1	127	215	22	365	58.9%
Lake	0	8	11	0	19	57.9%
Clinton	0	18	33	8	59	55.9%
Otsego	1	5	11	3	20	55.0%
Benzie	0	5	7	1	13	53.8%
VanBuren	0	29	40	6	75	53.3%
Leelanau	0	9	11	1	21	52.4%
Saginaw	2	121	160	32	315	50.8%
Barry	0	33	39	5	77	50.6%
Alcona	0	3	3	0	6	50.0%
Alger	0	1	1	0	2	50.0%
Baraga	0	1	1	0	2	50.0%
Iron	0	1	2	1	4	50.0%
Montmorency	0	5	5	0	10	50.0%
Oscoda	0	2	3	1	6	50.0%
Genesee	2	258	311	57	628	49.5%
Antrim	0	14	15	2	31	48.4%
Osceola	0	9	12	4	25	48.0%
Isabella	0	29	30	4	63	47.6%
Lenawee	1	58	62	11	132	47.0%
Monroe	3	64	71	15	153	46.4%
Bay	0	30	44	21	95	46.3%
Emmet	0	14	12	0	26	46.2%
Livingston	0	62	57	5	124	46.0%
Kalamazoo	0	106	117	32	255	45.9%
Iosco	0	14	14	3	31	45.2%
Eaton	0	35	37	10	82	45.1%
Shiawassee	0	33	31	6	70	44.3%
Wexford	0	16	15	5	36	41.7%
Grand Traverse	0	43	35	7	85	41.2%
Jackson	1	134	117	34	286	40.9%
Ogemaw	2	11	9	0	22	40.9%
St. Clair	0	101	82	22	205	40.0%
Allegan	0	54	42	12	108	38.9%
Macomb	1	229	209	101	540	38.7%
Newaygo	0	16	11	2	29	37.9%
Calhoun	0	108	84	30	222	37.8%
Ingham	3	113	89	32	237	37.6%
Cheboygan	0	5	6	5	16	37.5%
Muskegon	2	203	164	76	445	36.9%
Chippewa	0	6	4	1	11	36.4%
Charlevoix	0	8	5	1	14	35.7%
Wayne	16	1,644	1,088	423	3,171	34.3%
Oakland	4	562	374	159	1,099	34.0%
Alpena	0	7	5	3	15	33.3%
Arenac	0	1	1	1	3	33.3%

Schoolcraft	0	4	2	0	6	33.3%
Gratiot	0	25	15	6	46	32.6%
Kent	1	306	206	125	638	32.3%
Mason	0	14	10	7	31	32.3%
Montcalm	0	38	20	5	63	31.7%
Midland	0	41	24	11	76	31.6%
Manistee	0	22	11	2	35	31.4%
Washtenaw	0	96	57	29	182	31.3%
Ottawa	0	60	32	11	103	31.1%
Ionia	0	20	11	5	36	30.6%
Cass	0	25	13	5	43	30.2%
Tuscola	1	30	14	2	47	29.8%
Kalkaska	0	12	7	6	25	28.0%
Dickinson	0	24	10	2	36	27.8%
Hillsdale	0	49	21	6	76	27.6%
Mecosta	0	20	8	1	29	27.6%
Delta	0	8	4	3	15	26.7%
Roscommon	0	16	9	9	34	26.5%
Lapeer	0	19	9	7	35	25.7%
Branch	0	29	10	1	40	25.0%
Sanilac	0	9	4	4	17	23.5%
Clare	0	10	3	1	14	21.4%
Gogebic	0	4	1	0	5	20.0%
Missaukee	0	7	2	1	10	20.0%
Marquette	0	15	4	2	21	19.0%
Luce	0	4	1	1	6	16.7%
Oceana	0	9	2	1	12	16.7%
Huron	0	11	2	0	13	15.4%
St. Joseph	1	23	5	5	34	14.7%
Menominee	0	6	1	0	7	14.3%
Crawford	0	5	1	2	8	12.5%
Houghton	0	6	1	1	8	12.5%
Mackinac	0	6	1	3	10	10.0%
Gladwin	0	7	1	3	11	9.1%
Ontonagon	0	1	0	0	1	0.0%
Total	42	5,339	4,224	1,431	11,036	38.3%

^[1] Prison Intakes includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentence, and escapees with new sentence.

SOURCE: MDOC Research 2002 Intake Database (5/6/03)

Table 1.7

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections

Prison Disposition Rates for 2001 - Controlled Substance Felonies		
County	Disposition	
	Prison Count	Prison %
ALCONA		0.0%
ALGER		0.0%
ALLEGAN	7	11.5%
ALPENA	3	6.7%
ANTRIM		0.0%
ARENAC		0.0%
BARRY	7	16.7%
BAY	7	15.9%
BENZIE	1	50.0%
BERRIEN	60	17.9%
BRANCH	1	4.2%
CALHOUN	37	14.5%
CASS	7	13.5%
CHARLEVOIX	4	33.3%
CHEBOYGAN		0.0%
CHIPPEWA	2	10.5%
CLARE	2	22.2%
CLINTON	7	29.2%
CRAWFORD	2	12.5%
DELTA	1	6.7%
DICKINSON	1	5.6%
EATON	4	7.0%
EMMET	2	18.2%
GENESEE	94	23.9%
GLADWIN		0.0%
GOGEBIC	1	33.3%
GRAND TRAVERSE	6	23.1%
GRATIOT	2	14.3%
HILLSDALE	5	45.5%
HOUGHTON		0.0%
HURON		0.0%
INGHAM	39	15.7%
IONIA	1	7.1%
IOSCO	2	22.2%
IRON		0.0%
ISABELLA	4	5.2%
JACKSON	49	25.4%
KALAMAZOO	65	15.3%
KALKASKA		0.0%
KENT	146	20.5%
KEWEENAW		0.0%
LAKE	1	8.3%

Prison Disposition Rates for 2001 - OUIL Felonies		
County	Disposition	
	Prison Count	Prison %
ALCONA	1	10.0%
ALGER	1	33.3%
ALLEGAN	12	41.4%
ALPENA		0.0%
ANTRIM	5	50.0%
ARENAC		0.0%
BARRY	4	10.3%
BAY	9	30.0%
BENZIE	1	33.3%
BERRIEN	9	42.9%
BRANCH	2	12.5%
CALHOUN	15	28.8%
CASS	5	14.7%
CHARLEVOIX	6	31.6%
CHEBOYGAN	2	10.5%
CHIPPEWA		0.0%
CLARE	3	11.5%
CLINTON	7	43.8%
CRAWFORD	1	9.1%
DELTA	4	18.2%
DICKINSON	5	25.0%
EATON	13	17.1%
EMMET	6	42.9%
GENESEE	30	20.3%
GLADWIN	2	22.2%
GOGEBIC		0.0%
GRAND TRAVERSE	12	32.4%
GRATIOT	5	33.3%
HILLSDALE	4	44.4%
HOUGHTON	2	33.3%
HURON		0.0%
INGHAM	14	13.2%
IONIA	7	24.1%
IOSCO	1	50.0%
IRON	2	25.0%
ISABELLA	8	20.5%
JACKSON	32	29.4%
KALAMAZOO	29	20.7%
KALKASKA	3	15.8%
KENT	64	27.4%
KEWEENAW		0.0%
LAKE	2	16.7%

Prison Disposition Rates for 2001 - Controlled Substance Felonies		
County	Disposition	
	Prison Count	Prison %
LAPEER	1	4.2%
LEELANAU	2	40.0%
LENAWEE	16	39.0%
LIVINGSTON	14	10.7%
LUCE		0.0%
MACKINAC		0.0%
MACOMB	132	9.5%
MANISTEE	3	25.0%
MARQUETTE	2	13.3%
MASON	1	3.8%
MECOSTA	1	5.9%
MENOMINEE		0.0%
MIDLAND	2	11.1%
MISSAUKEE		0.0%
MONROE	45	26.0%
MONTCALM	1	4.8%
MONTMORENCY		0.0%
MUSKEGON	95	31.3%
NEWAYGO	1	3.4%
OAKLAND	183	15.3%
OCEANA	9	52.9%
OGEMAW	1	10.0%
ONTONAGON		0.0%
OSCEOLA	1	14.3%
OSCODA	3	50.0%
OTSEGO	1	6.7%
OTTAWA	9	5.0%
PRESQUE ISLE	1	7.1%
ROSCOMMON		0.0%
SAGINAW	39	12.4%
ST. CLAIR	35	19.6%
ST. JOSEPH	2	5.1%
SANILAC		0.0%
SCHOOLCRAFT		0.0%
SHIAWASSEE	3	15.8%
TUSCOLA	2	9.5%
VAN BUREN	4	7.0%
WASHTENAW	26	13.1%
WAYNE	615	17.4%
WEXFORD	2	15.4%
Statewide	1,822	16.1%

Prison Disposition Rates for 2001 - OUIL Felonies		
County	Disposition	
	Prison County	Prison %
LAPEER	11	16.4%
LEELANAU	6	37.5%
LENAWEE	6	42.9%
LIVINGSTON	35	35.0%
LUCE		0.0%
MACKINAC		0.0%
MACOMB	29	13.1%
MANISTEE	4	30.8%
MARQUETTE	2	7.1%
MASON	1	4.3%
MECOSTA	5	21.7%
MENOMINEE	3	37.5%
MIDLAND	7	15.2%
MISSAUKEE	3	50.0%
MONROE	18	34.6%
MONTCALM	12	36.4%
MONTMORENCY		0.0%
MUSKEGON	37	40.7%
NEWAYGO	2	13.3%
OAKLAND	93	14.1%
OCEANA	3	8.6%
OGEMAW	1	8.3%
ONTONAGON		0.0%
OSCEOLA	8	28.6%
OSCODA		0.0%
OTSEGO	3	18.8%
OTTAWA	7	8.0%
PRESQUE ISLE	2	33.3%
ROSCOMMON	5	21.7%
SAGINAW	8	8.1%
ST. CLAIR	27	19.3%
ST. JOSEPH	5	17.9%
SANILAC	8	28.6%
SCHOOLCRAFT		0.0%
SHIAWASSEE	7	17.5%
TUSCOLA	10	17.5%
VAN BUREN	7	25.9%
WASHTENAW	12	15.8%
WAYNE	58	11.0%
WEXFORD	3	21.4%
Statewide	776	19.0%

Source: 2001 BIR data--single, most serious offense per individual.

PART 2

JAIL UTILIZATION

Jails are a key sanction for felony and misdemeanor offenders in each county. Approximately 80% of felony offenders are sentenced to a community sanction - 54% of these offenders are sentenced to a jail term. During the 1990s and through 2001, sentenced felons have accounted for an increasing percentage of jails= average daily population. The percentage of felony offenders sentenced to jail increased as prison commitment rates decreased; data presented in Table 1.1 shows that the use of split sentences has also increased. Progressively, the sentence to jail is a condition of probation and part of a structured sentence plan which includes a relatively short term in jail followed by placement in residential or other community-based programs.

Section 8.4 of P.A. 511 explains that the purpose of the Act includes the participation of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail. Section 2 (c) defines Acommunity corrections program@ as a program that is an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional facility or jail. Through the years, as prison commitment rates decreased, and as a result of legislative changes, the role of jails in the community corrections system has changed. This section examines the use of jails in Michigan as part of the continuum of sanctions available in sentencing decisions.

The State Community Corrections Board has adopted priorities for jail use for community corrections. Each CCAB is required to examine the jail management practices and policies as part of the annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funds. Local policies/practices directly affect the availability of jail beds which can be utilized for sentenced felons. Local jurisdictions have implemented a wide range of policies/practices to influence the number and length of stay of different offender populations. The local policies and practices include conditional release options for pretrial detainees, restrictions on population groups which can be housed in the jail in order to reserve jail beds for offenders who are a higher risk to public safety, earned release credits (i.e., reduction in jail time for participation in in-jail programming), and structured sentencing.

During 2000, 44% of the straddle cell offenders were sentenced to jail. During 2001, 43% of the straddle cell offenders were sentenced to jail. Due to the high number of straddle cell offenders sentenced to prison, the State Community Corrections Board has targeted this population as a priority population for community corrections.

A jail sentence is also a key sanction used for probation violators. Local probation response guides often include jail time along with additional local sanctions imposed, including programs funded by community corrections.

Jail crowding issues can impact the use of jails and availability of beds for alternative sanctions for different felony offender target groups, such as straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and even intermediate sanction offenders. The use of jail beds for serious felony offenders is an issue when jail crowding occurs.

Community corrections programs have been established to impact on the amount of jail time that offenders serve. Program policies have been established so that program participation and successful completion of programs lead to decreased lengths of stay in jail.

JAIL STATISTICS OVERVIEW

During CY 2002 and the first nine months of CY 2003, 67 of Michigan's 81 counties with jails electronically transmitted jail utilization and inmate profile data to the State. Collectively the county data inputs comprise the Jail Population Information System (JPIS).

During the full calendar year of 2002, the reporting counties accounted for an average of 15,913 of the jail beds in the State; or about 90% of the total jail beds in Michigan. Since not every county is included in the report and some of the reporting counties did not contribute data every month, the summary data from the report does not completely represent State figures or State totals; however, it does provide a reasonable and useful representation of a mix of counties including rural, urban, and metropolitan counties.

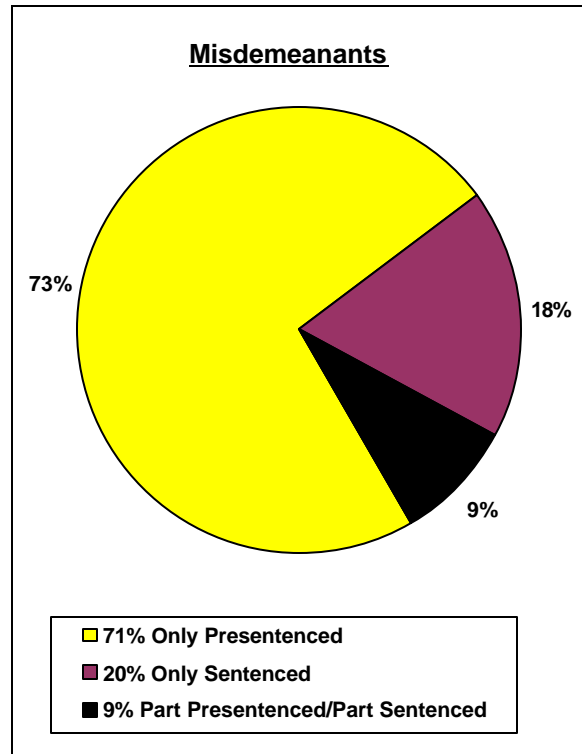
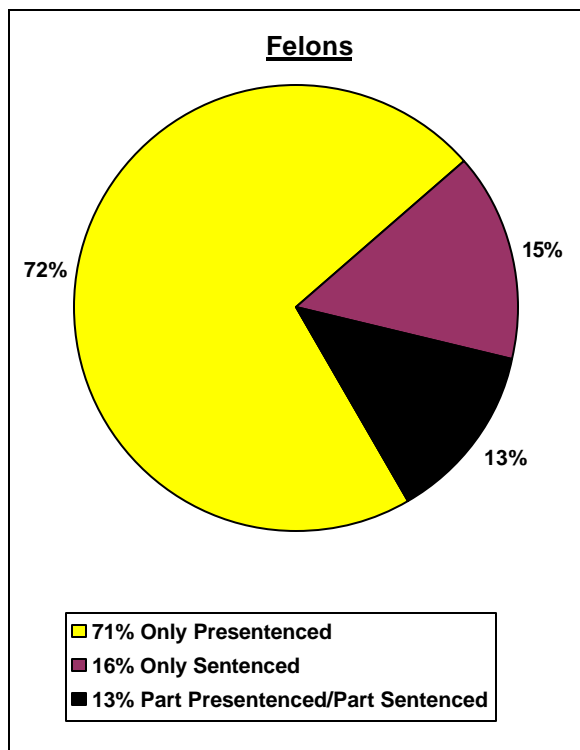
One of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using this data, the State and CCABs can track jail utilization, study utilization trends, examine characteristics of offenders being sent to jail, and evaluate specific factors affecting jail utilization. Results of such analyses permit formulation of objectives to improve utilization (i.e., reducing jail crowding, changing offender population profiles, and reducing the average length of stay), and to monitor the utilization of the jails after various policies, practices, procedures or programming are implemented.

This part of the biannual report summarizes the data for CY 2002 and the first six months in CY 2003 based upon primary categories of the JPIS data. The report indicates the average daily populations by type of offenders utilizing the jails, average lengths of stay and the number of releases upon which lengths of stay are based. This report focuses on felons and misdemeanants that originated in the reporting counties, as opposed to the part of the jail populations made up of offenders boarded for the State, the Federal government and other counties, or offenders held on writs, etc.

The JPIS data for CY 2002 and the first six months of CY 2003 show the following:

- C Of the offenders released during this period:
 - 131,162 were charged as felons.
 - 266,200 were charged as misdemeanants.
- C Of the 131,162 offenders charged as felons:
 - 72% (94,783) were released with unsentenced time in jail.
 - 15% (19,650) were released after sentenced time in jail.
 - 13% (16,729) spent part of their time unsentenced and the remainder sentenced.
- C Of the 266,200 offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - 73% (194,518) were released after unsentenced time in jail.
 - 18% (49,068) were released after sentenced time in jail.
 - 9% (22,664) spent part of their time unsentenced and the remainder sentenced.

These figures are illustrated in percentages in the charts on page 28.

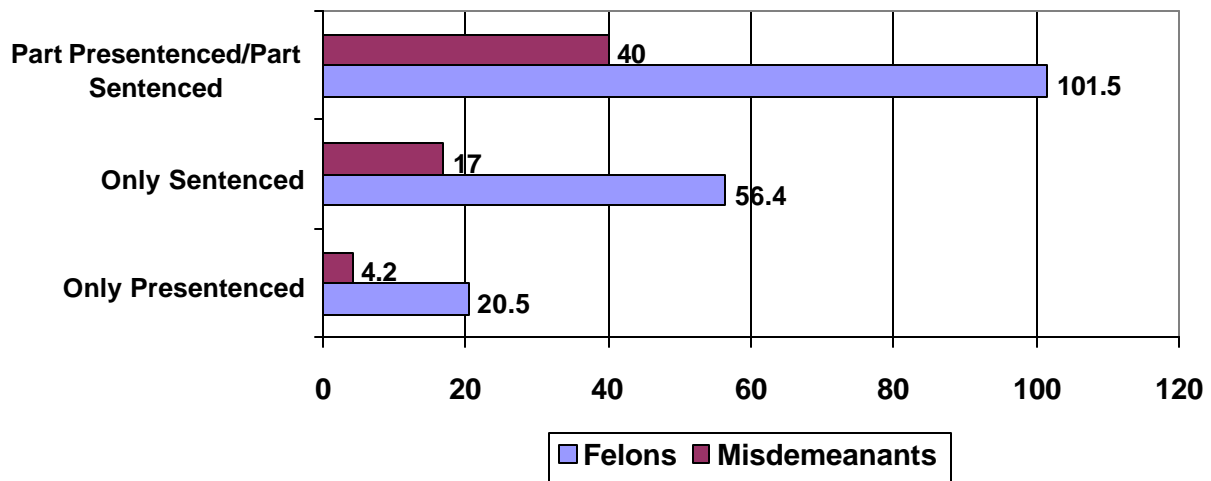


The lengths of stay for these groups involve considerable differences. Regarding these same offenders graphed above, the data for CY 2002 and the first nine months of CY 2003 show the following:

- C The average lengths of stay for offenders charged as a felon was 36.2 days and offenders charged as a misdemeanor was 9.7 days.
- C For offenders charged as felons:
 - offenders released after unsentenced time in jail had an average length of stay of 20.5 days,
 - offenders released after sentenced time in jail had an average length of stay of 56.4 days, and
 - felons with both unsentenced and sentenced time before release had an average length of stay of 101.5 days.
- C For offenders charged as misdemeanants:
 - offenders released after unsentenced time in jail had an average length of stay of 4.2 days,
 - misdemeanants released after sentenced time in jail had an average length of stay of 17 days, and
 - misdemeanants with both unsentenced and sentenced time had an average length of stay of 40 days.

These differences in average lengths of stay statistics are illustrated in the chart below.

2002 thru 3rd Qtr 2003 -- Felon & Misdemeanant Average Lengths of Stay by Legal Status



PART 3

PROGRAM UTILIZATION

FISCAL YEAR 2002

Community corrections programs are expected to contribute to local goals and objectives concerning prison commitments and/or jail utilization of their respective counties. Appropriate program policies and local practices must be in place for the programs to operate as diversions from prison or jail, or as treatment programs that can reduce the recidivism of offenders that successfully complete the program.

To impact prison commitment and jail utilization rates, specific target populations have been identified due to the high number of these offenders being sentenced to prison or jail. It is not possible to individually identify offenders that would have been sentenced to prison or jail if alternative sanctions or treatment programs were not available. But as a group, evidence can be presented to support their designation as a target population.

National research studies have been completed that show that cognitive restructuring and substance abuse programs reduce recidivism. Community corrections funds have been used to fund these types of programs based upon these national studies.

Further, supporting information is available concerning the impact of community corrections sanctions and programs on jail utilization. It is possible to identify local sentencing policies that specify that jail time will be decreased based upon an offenders participation or completion of community corrections programs.

This section presents information relative to offenders screened and determined eligible for participation in P.A. 511 programs and enrolled into community corrections programs during the first half of FY 2003. In the following tables, an offender can be represented in more than one category, since he or she may be enrolled in multiple programs.

Eligible Offenders

Eligibility data for the first half of Fiscal Year 2003 has not been analyzed in detail, but analysis done previously on FY 2001 and FY 2002 is included here for reference; some of those findings were:

- \$ Since FY 1997, there has been an increase in the number of felony offenders determined eligible for community corrections programs. In FY 1997, 61% of those eligible offenders were felons and 39% were misdemeanants, while during FY 2002, 63% of the eligible offenders were felons and 37% of the eligible offenders were misdemeanants.
- \$ Over 30,300 offenders were determined to be eligible to participate in P.A. 511 programs during FY 2002. For additional information, please refer to the tables following this narrative.

A more detailed analysis was done previously on the eligibility data reported for the first six months of FY 2002, which yielded the following:

- \$ Nearly 800 straddle cell offenders were determined eligible for P.A. 511 services in the first half of FY 2002. The actual number of straddle cell offenders was probably higher, but reporting of sentencing guideline data on sentenced felons was not complete. More than 62% of the offenders had the SGL data recorded as either not applicable or unknown.

- \$ For the first half of FY 2002, sentenced felons convicted of higher severity felonies were reported for 60% of the eligible offenders. The severity of the felony is a key determinant in the probability of a prison or a jail sentence. The higher the severity of the felony, the higher the probability of a prison or jail sentence. The legislative sentencing guidelines divide crimes into nine levels, from AA@the most serious crimes to AH@the least serious crimes. When the severity group E was included, 60% of the sentenced felons had a felony severity of A through E. Only 5% of the felons were reported with a PACC code that fell into the least severe felony group of H.
- \$ For sentenced felons, 31% of the offenders were reported with crimes against property, and 28% were reported with crimes involving controlled substances. Crimes against public safety accounted for 21% of the offenders, and crimes against persons accounted for 13% of the offenders.

Enrolled Offenders

Program Enrollment data was compiled for the first half of the current fiscal year, October 2002 through March 2003, as submitted by local jurisdictions. This data indicated the following:

- \$ For October 2002 through March 2003, nearly 18,600 offenders were in programs funded in whole or in part by state community corrections funds.
- \$ In the first six months of FY 2003, felony program enrollments in P.A. 511 funded programs accounted for the majority of reported enrollments in treatment programs: approximately 74% of all substance abuse enrollments, about 73% of all mental health enrollments, approximately 69% of the educational enrollments, and about 69% of the employment enrollments. Misdemeanant offenders were more likely enrolled in community service programs. This is as expected considering community service programs are utilized extensively to reduce the misdemeanor population in the jails in order to increase the availability of jail beds for felons. In addition to the frequent use of substance abuse programs for sentenced felons, alternative funding sources were also utilized to extend these programs to a smaller but sizeable number of misdemeanants.
- \$ Pretrial service programs have been implemented in several jurisdictions to expand utilization of conditional release options and decrease lengths of stay in jail of pretrial detainees. The enrollment for programs funded by community corrections consists of over 74% felons. This serves as another means to increase the availability of jail beds for sentenced felons.

Offenders Determined PA-511 Eligible Summaries of FY 2001 and FY 2002				
FY 2001				
	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	%
Felony	2,058	16,172	18,230	65%
Misdemeanor	1,563	8,107	9,670	35%
Totals	3,621	24,279	27,900	
%	13%	87%		
FY 2002				
	Unsentenced	Sentenced	Totals	%
Felony	3,146	15,949	19,095	63%
Misdemeanor	2,393	8,821	11,214	37%
Totals	5,539	24,770	30,309	
%	18%	82%		

Note: Tables based on CCIS Offender data with available Crime Class and Legal Status.
Civil infractions included as misdemeanors; federal as felonies.

State Summary of Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status

PA-511 Funded

Fiscal Year 2002

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Unsentenced		Sentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Case Management	4,623	321	25	3,560	717
Community Service	7,525	63	98	3,062	4,302
Education	1,307	197	81	799	230
Employment & Training	882	49	42	578	213
Intensive Supervision	4,722	789	362	1,370	2,201
Mental Health	325	55	4	218	48
Pre-Trial Services **	9,912	6,026	1,319	2,263	304
Probation/Residential	4,120	77	7	3,903	133
Substance Abuse	3,121	105	47	2,258	711
Other	853	11	4	776	62
Total	37,390	7,693	1,989	18,787	8,921

State Summary of Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status

PA-511 Funded

October 2002 thru March 2003

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Unsentenced		Sentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
Case Management	1,669	382	46	590	651
Community Service	3,752	30	38	1,461	2,223
Education	968	135	115	533	185
Employment & Training	495	57	52	283	103
Intensive Supervision	2,231	426	217	584	1,004
Mental Health	209	15	1	138	55
Pre-Trial Services **	5,113	3,540	778	247	548
Probation/Residential	1,716	56	1	1,565	94
Substance Abuse	2,346	341	164	1,386	455
Other	98	13	7	47	31
Total	18,597	4,995	1,419	6,834	5,349

Notes: Above tables were based upon records where program code, crime class & legal status were all available.

Data may include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

** Some Pre-Trial Services, rendered to offenders eventually sentenced as felons or misdemeanants, appear under the respective "Sentenced" columns.

PART 4

FY 2003 AWARD OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS FUNDS

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES FUNDS

FY 2003 Appropriation	\$13,006,000
FY 2003 Award of Funds	\$13,005,962

FY 2003 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds were awarded to support community-based programs in 72 counties.

On December 5, 2002, Governor John Engler signed Executive Order #2002-22 that reduced the Community Corrections Plans and Services appropriation from \$13,033,000 to \$13,006,000.

On February 19, 2003, Governor Granholm signed Executive Order #2003-03 that reduced the Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services appropriation by approximately \$640,000. The Executive Order was based on historic levels of OCCs lapsed funds. If the lapsed funds are less than the reduction amount due to increased use of programs, the cuts will be obtained from other Departmental sources.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible detainees and offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$1,067,667
Education	\$1,026,766
Employment & Training	\$462,760
Intensive Supervision	\$1,610,478
Mental Health	\$245,924
Pretrial Services	\$1,801,145
Substance Abuse	\$1,256,996
24 Hour Structured	\$11,000
Case Management	\$1,783,646
CCAB Administration	\$2,882,835
Other	\$856,745
Total	\$13,005,962

In FY 2003, a commitment to increase emphasis on cognitive behavioral-based and other programming for higher risk need cases was continued. This represents a continuation and further implementation of priorities adopted by the State Community Corrections Board and the Department in February 1999 and reaffirmed in February 2000.

Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services supported by FY 2003 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds within each local jurisdiction are identified in Table 4.1.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS Field Operations Administration – Office of Community Corrections Budgeted Amounts for Program Services												
CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE-TRIAL SERVICES	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24 HOUR STRUCTURED	CASE MANAGEMENT	OTHER	ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL AWARD
ALLEGAN	4,500	1,920	-	7,275	-	-	-	-	3,924	-	3,380	24,999
BARRY	5,500	25,000	-	20,842	-	-	-	-	12,559	-	25,000	88,901
BAY	20,000	17,560	-	-	-	7,500	57,260	-	-	-	43,500	145,820
BERRIEN	-	15,000	-	74,000	-	-	20,000	-	46,790	-	33,700	189,490
CALHOUN	-	-	-	94,700	-	-	20,000	-	-	49,000	55,588	219,288
CASS	5,400	750	-	9,600	-	-	18,750	-	21,510	600	23,922	80,532
CENTRAL U.P.	55,472	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	23,745	81,217
CLINTON	25,000	-	7,280	-	-	-	-	-	21,620	-	23,100	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,139	-	-	36,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	127,000
EATON	42,898	29,875	-	3,500	-	-	2,500	11,000	17,232	-	44,300	151,305
GENESEE	5,000	18,000	-	31,200	10,000	56,000	60,000	-	136,760	-	117,040	434,000
HURON	18,370	1,000	-	-	-	-	28,230	-	-	-	16,750	64,350
INGHAM/LANSING	53,000	-	64,582	50,000	-	-	47,193	-	-	12,500	62,000	289,275
ISABELLA	-	45,145	-	10,069	-	-	-	-	11,705	-	26,450	93,369
JACKSON	49,641	40,200	-	42,840	-	-	-	-	12,250	-	52,800	197,731
KALAMAZOO	22,500	-	-	71,801	-	127,688	111,500	-	-	-	68,656	402,145
KENT	58,086	73,200	53,200	102,060	48,060	135,664	125,370	-	22,860	2,000	186,500	807,000
LIVINGSTON	-	25,000	-	-	-	52,292	6,000	-	49,724	-	31,458	164,474
MACOMB	31,500	-	-	32,500	-	20,000	175,691	-	230,000	-	112,850	602,541
MARQUETTE	13,500	22,890	-	10,400	-	5,200	-	-	7,795	5,730	27,385	92,900
MASON	3,000	-	1,000	-	7,000	-	4,000	-	18,000	11,400	12,000	56,400
MECOSTA	22,000	-	-	13,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	13,500	15,800	65,300
MIDLAND	-	-	1,000	-	15,408	-	74,252	-	15,900	3,000	26,324	135,884
MONROE	-	70,950	12,000	7,150	-	12,000	45,000	-	-	-	35,000	182,100
MONTCALM/ONIA	47,000	26,800	-	10,000	-	-	22,450	-	-	-	45,000	151,250
MUSKEGON	30,000	32,500	21,170	-	-	37,500	15,000	-	47,500	-	64,230	247,900
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	9,000	15,000	-	20,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	-	65,000	-	39,035	168,035
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	5,000	88,200	-	37,977	17,780	4,000	51,050	-	149,657	3,000	43,496	400,160
OAKLAND	-	26,000	203,528	-	-	538,816	40,000	-	275,000	169,750	214,037	1,467,131
OSCEOLA	31,800	-	-	2,695	-	2,695	500	-	-	-	13,600	51,290
OTTAWA	70,664	-	-	100,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,245	213,070
SAGINAW	-	50,000	7,000	48,285	-	44,000	30,000	-	-	32,500	77,995	289,780
ST. CLAIR	-	20,000	-	16,000	28,250	35,450	12,000	-	44,800	-	31,000	187,500
ST. JOSEPH	-	25,000	-	32,900	20,200	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	104,100
SANILAC	36,775	-	-	-	-	-	9,050	-	-	-	16,000	61,825
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,083	-	16,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	59,598
THIRTEENTH	-	10,000	-	59,811	10,000	-	-	-	74,040	-	26,859	180,710
THIRTY FOURTH	17,922	27,608	-	11,187	12,026	-	24,200	-	19,557	-	39,500	152,000
TWENTY SIXTH	7,500	10,000	-	-	67,200	-	-	-	9,600	-	25,650	119,950
THUMB REGIONAL	43,000	4,000	-	24,000	-	-	42,000	-	22,800	-	44,000	179,800
TRI COUNTY	76,000	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	36,681	123,081
VAN BUREN	25,000	25,500	-	8,330	-	-	-	-	12,000	27,765	21,135	119,730
WASHTENAW/ANN ARBOR	-	60,000	12,000	70,327	-	67,340	64,000	-	38,500	-	61,688	373,855
WAYNE	-	160,000	80,000	500,000	-	650,000	145,000	-	370,000	525,000	810,000	3,240,000
WCUP	190,500	12,000	-	23,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,520	294,720
TOTAL AWARD AMOUNTS	1,067,667	1,026,766	462,760	1,610,478	245,924	1,801,145	1,256,996	11,000	1,783,646	856,745	2,882,835	13,005,962

PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2003 Appropriation	\$13,685,000
FY 2003 Award of Funds	\$13,685,000

FY 2003 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 31 local comprehensive corrections plans. The FY 2003 awards respond to program utilization patterns between local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers.

On December 5, 2002, Governor John Engler signed Executive Order #2002-22 that reduced the Probation Residential Services (PRS) appropriation from \$14,997,000 to \$13,685,000. The order decreased the FY 2003 appropriation to support an average daily population from 956 to 872.

As a result of the projected over-utilization of PRS funds for the remaining of FY 2003 and to ensure that residential services will be available throughout this fiscal year, the MDOC approved the reallocation of \$1.3 million from other sources to the PRS appropriation. An analysis of PRS utilization concluded that over-utilization in PRS had resulted from several factors including: 1) \$1.3 million (8.75%) reduction to the PRS appropriation; 2) 33.5% increase in utilization for S.A.I. probationers; 3) 37% increase in utilization for parole violators; 3) CCABs lack of internal controls to ensure that appropriate authority to administer admissions and monitor utilization is maintained; 4) CCABs providing PRS to offenders from outside their local jurisdictions which was historically encouraged by the OCC; and 5) a lack of program development relative to variable lengths of stay. As a result of these findings and to ensure that PRS will be available throughout each fiscal year, OCC has required the CCABs to develop/implement the necessary internal controls to ensure that they maintain the appropriate authority to administer the placement of offenders within PRS and monitor utilization accordingly.

During FY 2003, emphases continue to be on: utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential substance abuse treatment services followed by outpatient treatment as appropriate, residential services followed by day reporting), reducing the length of stay in residence, and increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators.

It is expected an increase in utilization of Probation Residential Services will be experienced in FY 2003 and that the actual ADP will be greater than 872. The increased utilization is expected due to the following factors:

- Changes being implemented within Wayne County will have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services.
- Utilization patterns among other jurisdictions are expected to continue through FY 2003.
- The statutory guidelines will continue to produce increased demands for residential services. Specifically, offenders with guideline scores in the straddle cells and the higher end of the intermediate sanction cells are increasingly sentenced to a jail term followed by placement in a residential program.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation violations and eligible parole violators in accordance with the Department's policies and procedures.

Table 4.2 provides information regarding the past three fiscal years= data of the actual average daily population, the FY 2003 awards, and the authorized average daily population of each jurisdiction.

Table 4.3 provides the Average Daily Population (ADP) reported for the third quarter of FY 2003. The ADP was 938.69, which is lower than the first and second quarter totals of 957.06 and 980.01. The current total ADP is 953.47, which continues to surpass the total authorized level of 942.53.

Table 4.2

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION						
CCAB	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	
	ADP	ADP	ADP	ADP	AUTHORIZED ADP	AWARD AMOUNT
Barry	4.4	3.2	6.4	5.4	6.39	100,253
Bay	4.2	5.2	4.1	6.5	6.0	94,170
Berrien	12.6	18.1	18.1	30.7	30.0	470,850
Calhoun	10.9	19.4	19.6	24.5	28.0	439,460
Eaton	2.0	4.3	3.2	4.5	4.0	62,780
Genesee	68.3	81.9	86.2	81.5	77.0	1,208,515
Ingham/Lansing	29.0	30.6	34.2	36.0	38.0	596,410
Isabella				0.8	1.0	15,695
Jackson	10.7	15.5	13.5	11.5	12.78	200,505
Kalamazoo	88.7	82.6	84.2	70.9	78.0	1,224,210
Kent	78.1	91.9	95.8	98.0	94.94	1,490,123
Livingston				9.4	3.65	57,287
Macomb	26.1	25.9	25.8	24.6	28.0	439,460
Marquette	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.83	28,644
Midland	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.56	71,609
Monroe	4.7	10.4	16.4	18.0	16.43	257,791
Muskegon	26.8	40.2	30.7	35.8	34.68	544,225
Northern Michigan	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.6	3.0	47,085
Northwest Michigan	5.4	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.0	141,255
Oakland	84.9	91.2	91.0	87.1	94.0	1,475,330
Ottawa	5.1	3.8	3.0	4.9	3.0	47,085
Saginaw	47.6	45.9	51.1	54.4	48.0	753,360
St. Clair	40.0	37.3	42.7	44.1	42.0	659,190
St. Joseph	42.4	37.7	43.1	47.7	42.0	659,190
Thirteenth Circuit	7.5	7.5	9.8	8.8	9.0	141,255
Thirty Fourth Circuit	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.74	42,966
Twenty Sixth Circuit	3.3	4.3	4.8	5.6	5.48	85,931
Van Buren		8.3	4.7	10.4	9.0	141,255
Washtenaw/Ann Arbor	22.3	39.7	25.5	22.4	20.99	329,399
Wayne	227.0	216.9	170.2	149.5	184.53	2,896,154
West Central U.P.	3.4	4.3	4.2	3.1	4.56	71,609
PRS TOTALS	865.8	945.7	909.2	916.3	942.53	14,793,051

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Field Operations Administration - Office of Community Corrections
Probation Residential Services - FY 2003

Table 4.3

Summary of Average Daily Populations - 3rd Quarter Report

CCAB	Authorized ADP	October	November	December	1st Quarter Average	January	February	March	2nd Quarter Average	April	May	June	3rd Quarter Average	Total	Over(+) Under(-) Utilized
BARRY	6.39	4.52	2.67	6.81	4.66	9.48	10.11	8.68	9.42	7.63	6.00	4.60	6.08	6.72	0.33
BAY	6.00	6.97	6.93	6.10	6.67	5.74	5.82	5.84	5.80	5.53	3.42		2.98	5.79	-0.21
BERRIEN	30.00	30.00	29.07	36.32	31.80	35.42	34.36	32.48	34.09	36.43	46.29	51.37	44.70	36.86	6.86
CALHOUN	28.00	9.81	27.43	33.81	23.68	32.35	32.79	32.10	32.41	27.90	27.71	28.47	28.03	28.04	0.04
EATON	4.00	3.55	3.77	4.48	3.93	5.48	4.86	2.32	4.22	0.57	0.00	0.27	0.28	2.82	-1.18
GENESEE	77.00	80.77	90.07	94.48	88.44	91.87	102.39	92.35	95.54	84.53	83.87	76.47	81.62	88.53	11.53
INGHAM	38.00	33.52	36.13	35.35	35.00	38.00	40.79	36.32	38.37	29.17	30.87	29.67	29.90	34.42	-3.58
ISABELLA	1.00	2.00	1.23	0.94	1.39	0.94	1.00	1.45	1.13	1.10	1.00	0.40	0.83	1.12	0.12
JACKSON	12.78	5.61	9.77	10.87	8.75	12.94	10.75	8.94	10.87	7.87	9.35	11.27	9.50	9.71	-3.07
KALAMAZOO	78.00	69.03	72.30	76.68	72.67	82.10	88.57	90.16	86.94	93.33	84.55	84.97	87.62	81.96	3.96
KENT	94.94	84.90	85.90	90.81	87.20	88.26	86.57	88.94	87.92	91.30	87.32	83.40	87.34	87.49	-7.45
LIVINGSTON	3.65	2.84	3.23	3.65	3.24	2.29	3.71	3.00	3.00	2.07	1.06	4.00	2.38	2.87	-0.78
MACOMB	28.00	25.48	22.67	25.71	24.62	26.61	24.86	24.84	25.44	28.33	35.84	33.97	32.71	27.01	-0.99
MARQUETTE	1.83	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	1.00	1.16	0.84	2.10			0.70	0.81	-1.01
MIDLAND	4.56	3.42	2.60	3.71	3.24	2.32	2.00	1.32	1.88	2.10	1.81	3.40	2.44	2.52	-2.04
MONROE	16.43	31.84	32.80	31.19	31.94	22.32	12.57	3.55	12.81	3.03	4.52	6.13	4.56	16.44	0.01
MUSKEGON	34.68	42.03	42.33	43.06	42.48	39.90	34.89	20.45	31.75	17.90	30.06	10.03	19.33	31.19	-3.49
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	3.00	4.00	3.93	3.35	3.76	3.87	4.57	5.45	4.63	3.90	3.85		2.58	4.12	1.12
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	9.00	16.23	14.97	12.13	14.44	11.55	12.71	12.52	12.26	17.10	11.03	0.00	9.38	12.03	3.03
OAKLAND	94.00	118.87	114.10	103.29	112.09	95.10	109.89	110.35	105.11	124.07	135.16	129.23	129.49	115.56	21.56
OTTAWA	3.00	1.55	1.43	2.74	1.91	4.52	8.64	14.23	9.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.68	0.68
SAGINAW	48.00	63.68	64.20	63.81	63.89	54.16	63.36	57.97	58.50	48.77	45.26	45.47	46.50	56.30	8.30
ST. CLAIR	42.00	46.55	45.73	48.52	46.93	50.35	43.21	37.13	43.57	41.37	37.48	34.47	37.77	42.76	0.76
ST JOSEPH	42.00	39.03	45.33	44.26	42.87	49.87	53.89	56.71	53.49	52.03	45.90	42.50	46.81	46.88	4.88
THIRTEENTH	9.00	7.55	7.17	8.19	7.64	8.45	11.82	16.03	12.10	14.57	10.16	10.90	11.88	10.54	1.54
THIRTY FOURTH	2.74	2.03	2.20	1.26	1.83	1.00	1.25	0.10	0.78	0.80	1.77	2.50	1.69	1.53	-1.21
TWENTY SIXTH	5.48	5.16	3.10	3.39	3.88	2.61	3.25	6.48	4.12	8.83	8.23	4.23	7.10	4.80	-0.68
VAN BUREN	9.00	11.71	11.60	10.90	11.40	10.77	11.18	8.90	10.29	9.73	8.06	4.70	7.50	9.30	0.30
WASHTENAW	20.99	17.97	17.23	18.55	17.92	18.84	15.39	12.03	15.42	14.40	15.10	16.93	15.48	16.27	-4.72
WAYNE	184.53	155.81	158.27	157.84	157.30	145.29	170.18	177.48	164.32	180.93	180.94	176.53	179.47	167.03	-17.50
WEST CENTRAL	4.56	0.71	0.47	2.16	1.11	4.00	4.14	3.42	3.85	3.47	1.71	1.00	2.06	2.13	-2.43
TOTAL	942.53	928.19	958.63	984.35	957.06	956.77	1,010.54	972.72	980.01	960.87	958.33	896.87	938.69	957.22	14.69

PART 5

DATA SYSTEMS OVERVIEW AND STATUS

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for the development of two information systems: the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) and the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS). This report summarizes the status of each system.

JAIL POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (JPIS)

OVERVIEW

The Michigan Jail Population Information System was developed as a means to gather standardized information on jail utilization and demographics from county jails throughout the state. JPIS is the product of a cooperative effort among the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, County Jail Services Unit and the Michigan Sheriffs Association, with assistance from Michigan State University and the National Institute of Corrections. While it was never intended that JPIS would have all the information contained at each individual reporting site, specifications called for capture of data on individual demographics, primary offense, known criminal history and information related to arrest, conviction, sentencing, and release.

Mission and Concept

The primary purpose of the statewide Jail Population Information System is to provide the ability to monitor and evaluate jail population characteristics for use in policy planning. As a statewide database, it is sufficiently flexible to enable the system to be compatible with existing jail management and MIS systems in each county. Originally developed as a mainframe process, the JPIS system was later rewritten to run on MDOC's PC network, utilizing full-time bulletin board hardware and e-mail to facilitate gathering monthly files and returning error reports and analytical reports.

JPIS is a means to gather a subset of the information which already resides on individual jail management systems, with each county running a monthly extract process to generate a standard file.

The primary approach taken was to promote the adoption, enhancement and proper use of local data systems. In turn, the local system would provide the foundation to extract the optimum of usable data for the JPIS extract, which should be viewed as a logical by-product.

History and Impact

The locally-centered approach taken for JPIS development has had a substantial impact on the utilization of local jail management systems throughout the state. When JPIS requirements were first implemented, over half the counties in Michigan did not have functional automated jail management systems, and objective inmate risk classification was in its infancy. Now, all the counties have automated systems, with nearly every county having transmitted electronic data files to the central JPIS system. Similarly, the JPIS requirement for standardized classification of offenders has been a major factor in the adoption of objective offender classification processes and procedures throughout the state.

Use of JPIS Data

Currently, the monthly edit error reports returned to the counties also include summaries based upon each incoming file of admissions, releases, and inmates still unreleased at month-end. These reports enhance capabilities to review each monthly submission for accuracy.

Since 1998, detailed reports based upon accumulated JPIS master data have been mailed quarterly to each Sheriff's department and CCAB. The reports cover cumulative data for the current calendar year, as well as full-year data for the preceding year. The associated tables include categories such as jail admissions and releases, length-of-stay for offenders, and average daily population for the jail. In addition, an audit response sheet is included to gather feedback on how well the reports represent the jail population. These reports provide a primary means for on-site review of JPIS statistics with the counties to isolate and correct data problems not readily identified by routine file editing. As additional data problems are identified and resolved, the quality and confidence of the reports increase.

Local Data Systems and JPIS

Michigan counties employ a wide variety of electronic jail management packages which are based upon their overall size and local requirements to collect jail data. These applications include both custom-written systems and packages sold by outside vendors. On a statewide basis, it is a very dynamic environment, with regular hardware and software upgrades at individual sites - and not infrequently - switches to entirely different jail management packages. This evolving vendor landscape presents some unique data-gathering challenges, as even the most conscientious counties periodically deal with jail management software issues that disrupt both local operations and JPIS data submissions.

JPIS Data System Enhancements

The Office of Community Corrections continues to review, update and streamline the overall JPIS data reporting requirements to maximize the use of the system. Simplified data specifications were distributed to new vendors, existing vendors, and counties to reduce local demands and streamline processing. The changes to the JPIS data system required several modifications to OCC's editing procedures, master database, and reporting formats. Although the overall number of specified data elements was substantially reduced, some vendor programming was required to achieve the advantage of the new data reporting format.

The efforts to streamline JPIS reporting are expected to contribute toward the goal of providing additional outputs to benefit both the state and local jurisdictions. The focus continues to be upon gathering the most critical data elements from all counties, as monthly reporting is expanded to make maximum use of the available data for analysis purposes and local feedback.

JPIS Data Reporting Status

Even though several counties do not have active Community Corrections Advisory Boards and do not receive community corrections funding, the counties submitting JPIS jail data accounted for nearly 90% of statewide jail beds in the first half of calendar year 2003. At any given time, a number of counties will be working to resolve local data system issues which may also affect their capability to submit JPIS data. Technical assistance is provided by OCC where appropriate, and every attempt is made to recover any missed monthly data once problems are resolved. OCC will continue to provide technical support to maximize the capability to collect and aggregate local jail data on a statewide basis.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (CCIS)

OVERVIEW

Local jurisdictions submit monthly offender profile and program utilization data to OCC on all offenders enrolled in community corrections programs funded by P.A. 511 and other funding sources. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible for enrollment into programs; and (2) program participation details.

The CCIS data submitted represents an extract of the data available locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the data to examine the profiles of offenders in programs, monitor utilization, and evaluate the various CCAB goals and objectives specific to program utilization.

Data is submitted via e-mail, however, floppy-disk submissions are permitted if circumstances so require. Data files are edited upon receipt, and error reports are returned if the data does not meet basic format and/or content requirements. When data meets editing requirements, a feedback report is provided to the CCAB to verify the accuracy of the data.

CCIS ENHANCEMENTS

An updated report on CCIS data includes financial data so program utilization can be directly viewed in comparison to program expenses. Available at the CCAB level, the report identifies the budget and year-to-date information on expenses, new enrollments, average lengths of stay of successful and failed completions, and average enrollment levels for each P.A. 511 funded program.

The CCIS edit enhancement detailed above is part of OCC's ongoing commitment to provide feedback to local entities and OCC staff, toward the goal to increase the ability to actively monitor local program activity and examine various elements of services to priority populations.

Impact of System Enhancements

As changes and improvements to corrections-related data systems continue to be refined, the overall ability to monitor prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization by priority target groups of offenders continues to improve. Areas in which data system enhancements have impact include:

1. Improvement to the timeliness and availability of felony disposition data.

The use of a data export process developed to provide CCABs with felony disposition data directly generated from the MDOC's master data-gathering system, OMNI, is now operational in all three regions under the Field Operations Administration.

The readily accessible and improved timeliness of felony disposition data obtained from OMNI, and enhanced data on sentencing guideline scores, should improve the analytical and reporting capabilities at the local level. As a result, the accuracy of CCIS data should be improved as well.

2. An expanded capability to identify target groups in jails and link to other data sources.

The streamlined Jail Population Information System requirements are aimed at improving the ability to identify target populations among sentenced and unsentenced felons. The adoption of the JPIS enhancements by software vendors and local jails will provide an expanding capability to link felony disposition data to jail population data.

3. Improved recognition of any data reporting problems.

Expanded editing and feedback routines in the JPIS and CCIS systems help to simplify the process to monitor data content and isolate problems in vendor software or local data collection practices which may adversely impact data quality. Expanded feedback on individual file submissions will enable local entities to promptly identify and address potential problems.